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The Organ Grinder.

An organ droneth high and low
Above the sounds that ebb and flow,
And faint through all the pale and din,
Its plaining comes to me within.
"In the Sweet By-and-by"—that hymn
We used to sing when day grew dim;
Fit song to jeer me with—whose life
Expectant only is of strife.

And as I list, I see again
The pathway of an orchard lane,
Where lags a little brook at ease
Under the blossom-laden trees.
I know not if it be a dream:
I almost see the winding stream,
And hear one voice—oh, heart of mine!
Crouch down, nor think what once was thine!

The Way of the World.

Whene'er we see a man
Who's wise beyond the rule:
We ask who is there can,
We ask who is there who'll
Take his place another day,
When his soul has passed away
Out of all this world of clay—
When the weird fates his life-thread sever
And he is lost to us forever?

To us it seems as though
The world could scarcely stand—
The course of things scarce go
Without his guiding hand;
Strong the wide world to direct,
Reconciling every sect,
Keeping evil courses checked—
A hand that's strong enough, and clever,
To keep the world's course straight forever.

But when he gains the bound,
When runs his earthly race,
Another man is found
Straightway to fill his place;
Just as though it were to prove
Others can the world make move
In its old accustomed groove—
The world, that would survive him never,
Still rolls on just the same as ever.

We learn a lesson here;
We find we, after all,
Who think ourselves so dear,
Are only very small.
Though we do our best to-day
That our praises men may say,
And we remembered aye;
Yet, notwithstanding our endeavor,
Our deeds and we are missed scarce ever.

—*Domestic Monthly.*

Our Little Servant-Maid.

I never thought so little of Barbara Darling as I did that July afternoon when she stood by the window with a pout on her lips and a frown on her brow, looking out on the road with eyes that saw nothing, and utterly obvious to the fact that her dear, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed little sister was tugging at her skirt with one small hand and holding up her doll with the other, while she piteously complained, "There's sumfin bery awful wrong er matter wif my baby, Baba; her's broke in her inside, an' can't cry any more to sabe her life," until the speaker, as though to make up for this deficiency on the part of her "baby," burst into a loud, long and tearless cry herself, and even then Barbara only pulled her dress out of the dimpled little hand, and said, in a decidedly unamiable manner, "Oh, bother!"

Barbara Darling was not pretty, that is, not very pretty—at least there was a diversity of opinion about her. The young men, alluding to her eyes and hair, spoke of violets and buttercups, the young women, on the contrary—young women are so unpoetical when by themselves!—sneered, "Blue china and molasses candy;" the young women said it was "awfully babyish;" the young men called her "a fairy," the young women "a dwarf."

She was the eldest of eight children; had no accomplishment, unless singing a ballad or two passably well could be called one; was eighteen years old, poor and—and—well, to tell the honest truth, rather high-tempered. And yet she had for a lover handsome, talented, proud, wealthy Anthony Ditto, the match that all the girls in her circle had been making eyes at for a year before he, with heart still untouched, had met "wee Bab," as he called her.

How he came to notice her at all goodness knows, unless the comicality of the introduction struck through the dignity which enveloped him as a mantle, and softening his heart, let her steal into it, and then being a burry sort of a little body, he couldn't get rid of her afterward.

"Miss Barbara Darling," said the provoking Ned Parker, "Mr. Anthony Ditto;" and we (yes, we—I'm Bab Darling) burst out laughing, the names were so odd following each other in that manner, you know; and from that moment we were excellent friends until the day we ceased to be friends and became lovers.

Papa and mamma were delighted with the engagement, and so was I, for of course I loved him dearly; and yet for the life of me I couldn't stop what he called "flirting," though I'm sure I didn't mean it for that. You see every body is so very kind to a little woman that it is almost impossible for me to be dignified. She gets used to being treated like a child, and accepts pet names and bouquets and bonbons and gloves and the best of every thing, and talks and laughs and sings with pleasant people of the opposite sex just as a child would.

Now Anthony didn't like it—absurd fellow! wasn't I going to marry him?—and he used to look, oh! so very grim and ocreish, and lecture me on the impropriety of my conduct, until I felt myself the most miserable of sinners; but—I don't know how to account for it—I always forgot the lecture as soon as it was over, and was in disgrace again immediately.

"Well, the other evening—Fourth of July evening it was—a party of us young folks went to the village green to see the pyrotechnic (I had to consult the dictionary before I ventured on that word) display, and arriving there rather late, found ourselves the last comers, and consequently on the outside of the crowd. Ned Parker and I tried to push our way to the front, but we couldn't; and I didn't see a thing, excepting a few rockets and blue-lights, until the very last, when Ned lifted me in his arms so that I might at last catch a glimpse of Washington blessing his countrymen and women with one fiery hand, while he pointed to a Roman candle that had just gone up with the other.

Anthony was a few feet away, talking to Netta Brooke; and when I joined him, expecting to meet with a terrible frown, he greeted me with a charming smile. And all the rest of the evening he was as amiable as possible, and though he had several five-minute chances to scold me, never said a reproving word—never even referred to the George W. episode, but he did worse—he flirted himself.

That I had never dreamed of, and I must say that I thought—at the time—it was a real mean thing for a great tall fellow like him to do to revenge himself on a mite like me.

Yes, he flirted for two long, very long, hours; and when (the party ended at our house) the children proposed a kissing game, he, my haughty, reserved lover, joined in with that bold Brooke girl, and chose her for a "partner" every time, kissing her on the mouth—and she has a pretty mouth—as he did I should have liked to box her ears, and his too for that matter—but I didn't of course not. I sauntered about with Ned Parker, and looked up into his face as though every moment I discovered some new beauty in it; and when Netta bade me good-night (Anthony could find no excuse for offering to walk home with her, her brother Dick being there), I kissed her, and hoped she had enjoyed herself.

"Oh! very much—very, very much, indeed," said she, flinging a look which she meant to be tender, but it wasn't—she has big, black, shallow eyes—at Anthony. "I never enjoyed myself so much."

But as soon as the garden gate closed behind them I took my engagement ring from my finger and flung it upon the ground, and I actually, I'm ashamed to tell it, but I did—made my hand into a fist and shook it at my promised husband. What would mamma, the dear, meek darling—I don't get my temper from her—have said if she had seen me?

As for Anthony, he wasn't the least bit frightened, but caught the fist, and shut it up in his strong right hand like something in a box.

"I hate you?" I cried. "Nobody ever treated me so before."

"But how many have you treated so?" he asked, with a smile; and I couldn't help thinking how handsome he looked in the silver moonlight.

"Everybody has always done whatever I wanted them to do," I went on, stamping my foot.

"And consequently spoiled you," said he.

"What did you love me for, if I'm not—not nice?"

"Because I know the moment I saw you, you wee thing, you were my fate. I thought you were nice then, and wanted to take you in my arms the moment you smiled on me."

"And now?"

"And now I think you a bad-tempered, selfish, willful, unreasonable girl."

"Indeed!" and I wrenched my hand away, but not before he had kissed it with the most provoking coolness. "Then we'll part, unless you change your opinion immediately, and promise never to speak to Netta Brooke again.

"I shall make no such silly promise, Barbara." Good gracious! the idea of his calling me Barbara! "I have promised to drive her to the depot to-morrow."

"You return to the city together?"

"We return by the same train, as we have done a dozen times before."

"Go," said I, almost beside myself with rage. "I never want to see you again."

"Are you sure, Barbara?" he asked—"quite sure? I think you had better wait for a day or two before you banish me. If by the day after to-morrow—your birthday—you still 'hate' me, send me word to that effect, and I will, the moment your note is read, accept a position offered me this morning, and start for a home beyond the sea. Good-night, Miss Darling."

"Good-night, Mr. Ditto."

And he strode away up the road, and I picked up my ring and stole into the house, and cried as though my heart would break. It was so cruel of him to be unkind to a poor little thing like me.

The next morning, as I sat on the front porch darning the children's stockings—dear me! it seems to me every time stocking-darning time comes around that there never could be another family of eight—as Anthony, who wasn't the least bit frightened, but caught the fist, and shut it up in his strong right hand like something in a box.

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The next morning, as I sat on the front porch darning the children's stockings—dear me! it seems to me every time stocking-darning time comes around that there never could be another family of eight—as every body has always done whatever I wanted them to do," I went on, stamping my foot.

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sigh, which was immediately echoed behind me, and turning, I saw Nellie laying the table for dinner, with a most woe-begone expression on her round rosy face; and as I turned toward her, two frightened imploring gray eyes met mine. For a moment I forgot my own trouble.

"Why, Nellie, what is the matter with you?" I asked.

"Oh dear! oh dear! how can I tell you? And out of this house I must go as soon as you know. And I love your pa, and I adore all the rest of you. Oh! oh! oh!"—bursting into sobs and tears.

"Take down your apron this minute," said I, firmly, "and tell me what you have been doing this time."

"Well, miss," said Nellie, giving a great gulp, and coming and standing before me, "you know, miss, last evening I went to the village, and it was an elegant moonlight night, miss; and, oh! miss"—twining and untwining her fingers nervously—"I can't bear to go out into a cold and heartless world. What shall I do? what shall I do?"

"Go on," said I.

"And I got my paper—*The Weekly Roarer Avis*, you know, where they're printing 'The Vow of the Glass Fiend;' or, the Glittering, Gleaming Girandole,' And oh! miss, what shall I do?"

"Go on," said I.

"And I opened the paper in the store just to see how Stephanyer Alveretter got out of the enchanted cave, and I came out into the road a-reading it. Oh, miss, it's most awful interesting!" And Nellie, completely carried away by her subject, unclasped her hands, and continued in as bass a voice as she could assume, "The dragon belched forth streams of fire." And then suddenly changing to a high, shrill tone, "Rudolfer sprang between her and the monster-r-r-r. 'Saved, saved, saved,' she cried," cried Nellie, at the top of her voice, entirely lost to everything but the "most awful interesting" story.

"Good heavens! Nell," said I, "you will have ma tumbling down stairs, thinking it's tramps. Forget the 'Glass Fiend,' or whatever it is, for a few moments, and finish your own story."

The frightened look came back into Nell's face. "Well, miss," she said, slowly, "I got my paper, and, oh! miss—"

"Go on!" said I, stamping my foot. I had made up my mind never to stamp my foot again, but the girl was so provoking.

"And, miss"—with desperate calmness—"I forgot to post your letter."

I flung my arms around her and gave her a hug and a kiss, promised her a whole year's subscription to the village circulating library, and left her with round eyes and mouth wide open in wonder, while I flew to the door to answer the ring of—

"Barbara Darling," said he.

"Anthony Ditto," said I.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Russia.

"Her vast territory contains not less than 6,750,000 square miles, or more than one-sixth part of all the land of the globe. Russia is connected with the commerce of the world by the Baltic sea with Europe and all countries bordering on the Atlantic; eastward to Japan, China, the Pacific islands, and the entire western shores of our own continent. Her vast territory is traversed with rivers, lakes, and inland seas, through which the commerce of the outer world may be transported into the very heart of the country. A distinguished writer has said, 'It is apparent that nothing more is wanting but the possession of Constantinople, and the control of the Dardanelles, to complete a territorial outline of the most imposing character that earth has ever seen in possession of a single power.'

"She now sustains a population of one hundred millions. In an interesting calculation of Sir Archibald Allison, in which he rejects two-thirds of Asiatic Russia as unproductive, he proceeds to show that if Russia in Europe were peopled as Germany now is, it would contain 150,000,000 souls; if as dense as Great Britain, the number would be 311,090,000. That portion of Asiatic Russia which is capable of cultivation, if populated as densely as Great Britain, will sustain a population of 500,000,000. Thus there is sufficient good territory in Russia to sustain a population, if as densely settled as Great Britain, of more than 800,000,000. Her vast forests and mines will furnish timber for her ships, and iron to bind them together, and fuel for her population for generations to come. The Muscovite empire is in the hands of one dominant race, whose 'social affinities are strong enough to produce one compact national unity.' Russia's military and naval powers, her educational institutions, her rapidly advancing civilization, and the immense influence of the Russian Church in molding the great empire of the north, present the spectacle of an empire hardly equaled by any in ancient or modern times."—*Exchange.*

A Chinese Temple of Horrors.

A traveler thus describes a representation of the punishment of the wicked after death according to the Buddhist theory, which he witnessed in the suburbs of Canton: After a walk of about a mile, we came to the "Temple of Horrors." This is a horrible place—that is, the scenes are hideous. The intention is to represent what a bad man would suffer after death. It is composed of ten different groups of statuary, made of clay, and many of them are crumbling to pieces. The first group represents the trial of a man; he is surrounded by his family and friends, who are trying to defend him; the second, where he is condemned and given over to the executioner: in the third he is undergoing a semi-transformation from the man to the brute; the fourth, where he is put into a mill, with his head downwards, and is being ground up; his dog is by the side of the mill licking up his blood. In the fifth scene he is being placed between two boards, and is being sawed down lengthwise; sixth, he is under a large bell, which is rung until the concussion kills him; seventh, the man is placed upon a table, and two men are paddling him with large, wooden paddles; eighth, he is upon a rack, and the executioners are tearing his flesh with red-hot pincers; ninth, he is in a cauldron of boiling lead; the tenth scene represents him upon a gridiron, undergoing the process of roasting. In all these scenes his family are present; also large figures who represents the judge, executioners, little demons, and various instruments of torture.

British India.

A statistical abstract relating to British India, just issued by order of Parliament, shows that the area under British administration is 909,834 miles, with a population of 191,065,445. The native states comprise 573,052 miles and a population of 48,233,978. Including the French and Portuguese possessions, the total area of all India is 1,484,150 square miles, with a population of 239,970,595 Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India, the religious denominations are given as follows: Hindoos, 139,343,820; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jams, 2,832,851; Christians, 879,682; others, 5,417,304, and "religion not known," 532,227.

GREENWOOD'S MONUMENTS.

Some of the Prominent Monuments in the Celebrated Cemetery Described.

Among the prominent monuments in Greenwood (Brooklyn, N. Y.) is a statue of De Witt Clinton, which is considered a striking likeness. The bronze tablets on either side of the pedestal are illustrated with the great work of the deceased statesman—the building of the Erie Canal. On one tablet the canal is seen in progress—the survey, the excavation and the teams—and on the other the canal in full operation. The bustling scene around the boats and the dock is happily contrasted with the idle group of Indians, who seem to be looking on in sadness at the enterprise before which they and their bark canoes were soon to fade away. The monument to Miss Charlotte Canda, though eclipsed of late years by still more ambitious and magnificent structures, will always continue to be an object of attraction. Time and the elements have destroyed the lustre and the whiteness of the marble, but the beauty of the design remains the same. The tenant of the tomb had a sadly romantic history. Her father fought with Napoleon at Waterloo, and she herself was a reigning belle in New York and engaged to be married, when, on the eve of the wedding, the horses of her carriage took fright on Broadway and she was thrown out against the curbstone and expired soon after at a hotel to which she was taken. The idea of this monument, in its general features, was, singular to say, conceived and sketched by Miss Canda herself, and meant as a tribute to a beloved aunt whose death occurred a few months before her own. She little dreamed the marble design should be made to hand her own name down to posterity. Birds, flowers, butterflies and angels are the marked features of the monument, typifying well the youth, beauty and joyous hopes of her to whom it is dedicated. A few of the lines of the epitaph run as follows:

So vanishes that meteor fair,
The morning cloud in empty air;
So flits on wing'd wing away
The diamond dewdrop from the spray;
So fades, so falls, the opening rose,
Snapped timelessly before it blows;
So sinks from sight eve's golden star,
Lost in the watery depths afar—
Yet still does the bright planet burn;
Not hopeless is our Charlotte's urn.
In God's own morn her orb will rise
Once more a star of Paradise.

The statue of Captain Correja, representing that famous old salt on the deck of his ship taking my observation of the sun at meridian, has always attracted attention. When alive he came often to see it, and would listen with the greatest complacency to the remarks passed upon it by wondering strangers. An humble tombstone, transplanted from the old Dutch Reformed church on Brooklyn Heights, bears the name of Edward Nosely, "Master of His Majesty's ship Rhinoceros," He died in 1734. On Locust avenue is the singular monument of "the ancient sisters," Sarah W. Cairns, aged 117 years, and Elizabeth Cairns, aged 100 years. The firemen's monument is a conspicuous landmark in Greenwood. It occupies a very fine site, and consists of a pyramidal column of marble resting on a massive pedestal of the same material, with a granite base below. The figure of a fireman on the summit is well executed. One arm surrounds and supports a child just rescued from the flames, which still pursue it. His right hand holds a trumpet, the attitude being spirited and the general effect good. Upon four of the pilasters of the pedestal and upon its upper surface appear various representations, in relief or in full, of implements and articles appertaining to the fireman's calling—the swinging engine lantern, the trumpet and cap, the hose and hydrant and the hook and ladder. One of the earliest structures in the cemetery was a mound and a monument, which the curious invariably seek for, to the memory of Do-hum-mee, an Indian girl. She was a sachem's daughter, of the Sac tribe of Indians, and came to Washington with her father in a delegation of Sacs and Iowas. Before reaching New York she was married to a young Iowa chief. Here they attracted much notice. Great attentions were lavished on them and balls were held for their special delectation. Poor Do-hum-mee, unaccustomed to artificial and fashionable life, took cold at a midnight hop and death soon closed her bright and brief career.

Highland Revenge.

On the shores of Mull, one of the western islands of Scotland, a crag overhanging the sea is pointed out as the scene of a tradition which would form an excellent subject for either a picture or a poem. Some centuries ago, the chief of the district, Maclean of Lochbuy, had a great hunting excursion. To grace the festivity, his lady attended, with her only child, an infant then in the nurse's arms. The deer, driven by the hounds and hemmed in by surrounding rocks, fled to a narrow pass, the only outlet they could find. Here the chief had placed one of his men to guard the deer from passing, but the animals rushed with such impetuosity that the poor forester could not withstand them. In the rage of the moment Maclean threatened the man with instant death, but this punishment was commuted to a flogging in the face of his clan, which in those feudal times was considered a degrading punishment, fit only for the lowest of menials and the worst of crimes. The clansman burned with anger and a fierce desire for revenge. He rushed forward, plucked the tender infant, the heir of Lochbuy, from the hands of the nurse, and bounding to the rocks, in a moment stood on an almost inaccessible cliff protruding over the water. The cries of the agonized mother and the chief at the awful jeopardy in which their only child was placed may be easily conceived. Maclean implored the man to give him back his son, and expressed his deep contrition for the degradation he had, in a moment of excitement, inflicted on his chieftain. The other replied that the only condition on which he would consent to the restitution was, that Maclean himself should bare his back and consent to be flogged as he had been. In despair the chief consented, saying that he would consent to anything if his child were but restored. To the grief and astonishment of the clan, Maclean bore his insult, and when it was completed, begged that the clansman might return from his perilous position with the young chief. The man regarded him with a smile of demoniac revenge, and, lifting the child above his head, plunged with him into the waters below. The sea closed over them, and neither, it is said, ever emerged from the tempestous whirlpools and basaltic caverns that yawned around them, and which still threaten the inexperienced navigator on the shores of Mull.

Ages of Prominent Poets.

Dr. Frederick R. Marvin, himself a poet, lecturer and preacher, has prepared a table, which we give below, of the ages of the poets:

Wm. Cullen Bryant	80	Philip J. Bailey	61
Victor Hugo	71	James R. Lowell	58
H. W. Longfellow	71	Walt Whitman	58
John G. Whittier	70	Julia Ward Howe	57
Alfred Tennyson	67	R. H. Stoddard	52
Oliver W. Holmes	67	Bayard Taylor	52
Alfred B. Street	66	Matthew Arnold	51
Robert Browning	64		

"THE GENTLE CRAFT."

Shoes, Ancient and Modern—Shoemakers Who Have become Famous.

Shoes date from a very remote period, and the shoemaker is a relic of antiquity who lived and had his being in very early times. The Jews wore wooden shoes long before the age of Augustus, and sometimes leather shoes are mentioned. The Jewish soldiers covered their feet with copper or with iron. The shoes of the Egyptians were of *papyrus;* the Chinese and the Indians manufactured theirs of silk, of bark of trees, of brass, gold or silver, according as their fortune permitted or their fancy dictated. At Rome, as in Greece, leather was the material which covered the feet of most every one. In classical times the Romans wore cork soles in the shoes to secure their feet from water, especially in winter, and as high heels were not then introduced, the Roman ladies, who wished to appear taller, put plenty of cork under themselves. The Roman ladies wore white shoes; the common people wore black, and the magistrates and those of exalted rank set their feet off with red shoes and employed the crescent as an ornament—they were often very costly. The custom of making shoes right and left was common in classical times. Only one instance is drawn of an ancient monument exhibiting shoes with separate heel pieces. The streets of Rome in the time of Domitian were blocked up by cobbler's stalls, which he therefore caused to be removed.

The fashion of boots and shoes has undergone innumerable changes. Under William Rufus, son of the Duke of Normandy, who conquered at Hastings in 1066, a fashion was introduced by wearing long pointed shoes with upturned toes curved like a ram's horn and stuffed with tow. In the fourteenth century they connected these points with the knee by chains of gold and silver—they were called cracows. Buckles were also worn in this century. The laboring classes wore them of copper. Other persons had them of gold and silver. Not long after shoe rosettes came in fashion. In the last century, the high heels of ladies' shoes became a monstrosity. In our day the general disuse of the shoe proper, and the introduction of short ankle-boots, form the chief change of fashion.

About a century ago it was no uncommon practice on the part of "fast men" to drink bumpers to the health of a lady out of her shoe. The Earl of Cork, in an amusing paper in the *Connoisseur*, relates an incident of this kind, and to carry the compliment still further he states that the shoe was ordered to be dressed and to be served for supper. "The cook set himself seriously to work upon it; he pulled the upper part, which was of fine damask, into shreds, and tossed them up in a ragout, minced the soles, fried them in batter, and placed them round the dish for garnish. The company testified their affection for the lady by eating heartily of this exquisite impromptu." Within the last score of years, at a dinner of Irish squires, the health of a beautiful girl, whose foot was as pretty as her face, was drunk in champagne from one of her satin shoes, which an admirer of the lady had contrived to obtain possession of.

The patron saints of shoemakers are St. Crispin and his brother Crispian, who supported themselves by making shoes while they preached to the people of Gaul and Britain. In compliment to these saints, the trade of shoemaking is called "the gentle craft." The craft is rich in names which have become in greater or lesser degree household property, among which may be found Hans Sachs, the poet of Nuremberg and the friend of Luther, the eccentric Lackington, who, in the title page of his autobiography, says that he came to London with $5 in his pocket, and rose to be a bookseller, having an annual sale of 100,000 volumes; Richard Savage, the poet Bloomfield and his brother, and a whole constellation of minor bards, headed by James Lackington, of the Temple of the Muses; Sir Cloudesly Shovel, the redoubtable admiral; Sir William Reed, the powerful Gifford of the *Quarterly;* the radical Hardy and the astrological Partridge, Sir Simon Eyre, Benjet Bandora, Jacob Boehman, Samuel Drew, George Fox, the real original Friend, William Huntington, John Pounds, John Brand, Hans Christian Andersen, Dr. Carey, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Ebenezer Henderson, Dr. Marshman. Dr. John Kitto and many others—all shoemakers before they turned their thoughts and energies into literary channels.

Among the Anglo-Saxons the trade of shoemaker was somewhat comprehensive. He manufactured and supplied ankle leather, shoes, leather hose, bottles, bridle-thongs, trappings, flasks, boiling vessels, leather neck pieces, halters, wallets and pouches.

In the United States the manufacture of shoes has attained the highest perfection, chiefly in Massachusetts, and in Philadelphia, also, the shoe manufacture has attained considerable importance, and the sole leather and the morocco of Philadelphia are far-famed.

The antiquity of the art of leather-dressing dates far back. The seventeenth book of Iliad speaks of tanners preparing skins to make leather of them. Over three hundred years ago the tanners composed a very important body in England. An account is given of a furious quarrel which broke out in Queen Elizabeth's time, between them and the shoemakers.—*Troy Times.*

Legal Courtesies.

They had a very interesting trial at the United States land office, in Los Angeles, Cal., the other day, the case being Ketchum vs. The State of California, with Messrs. Gould & Blanchard as attorneys for plaintiff, and Judge Widney for defense. Mr. Gould called Ketchum and asked:

"What became of Lachenais?"

"He was hanged by Judge Widney and some other persons," said the witness.

Judge Widney quickly arose and drew a pistol from his pocket, and holding the muzzle down, addressed Ketchum substantially as follows:

"You say I murdered a man. You lie, you purjured villain! I was in the county court-room trying a case at the time Lachenais was hanged, and knew nothing whatever about it. If your crowd are armed to assassinate or murder me, draw your pistols and go on."

"We are not armed," said Mr. Gould.

"Then I will put away my weapon," said Judge Widney, "as I will not use it on an unarmed man."

The case then proceeded without interruption until the noon adjournment, when Judge Widney asked Mr. Gould if his party intended coming armed or unarmed in the afternoon, as he would be governed by their action. He said he only wanted a fair show, but did not intend that any one should get the drop on him. Mr. Gould made no definite promise.

Matrimony among deaf mutes has its disadvantages as well as its sweets—at least so thinks the husband in Lafayette, Ind., who, returning home late, found his door locked against him. No amount of pounding was loud enough to arouse his sleeping spouse, and he was forced to smash a window and crawl into his dwelling.

CONDEMNED BY THEIR COMRADES.

A Reminiscence of Andersonville, Told by a Prisoner.

An old survivor of Andersonville in a talk with a representative of the *Evening Post* says: There was an episode during my life at Andersonville that stands out in my memory above all others. While Andersonville developed examples of as noble heroism and self-sacrifice as the world probably ever witnessed, it served also to bring out upon the part of some of the inmates many of the most abhorrent and despicable traits of human nature. The greatest luxury that could be enjoyed by a prisoner was a warm blanket. Yet men were found among the prisoners base enough to rob their fellows of these comforts. A gang of robbers was organized who went around the camp at night and tore blankets and clothes off from sick and dying men, kicking and beating those who made any feeble attempt at resistance. Money was also taken from the prisoners, or anything of value that could be found upon them. In a little while the robberies became so frequent as to be the worst of our troubles. A perfect reign of terror existed, and we did not know what to do. Finally, after consultation, we asked permission of Wirtz to investigate and see who were the perpetrators of these outrages, and punish them. Wirtz granted it, and I thank him for it to this day. We picked out six men for trial before a tribunal of our own selection. It sat outside of the stockade under a confederate guard. A judge, jury, prosecuting attorney and clerk were appointed, together with a counsel for the defence. Evidence was heard from many of the prisoners, and the accused were all identified as among the parties guilty of the robberies. A verdict of guilty was found, and they were sentenced to be hung, and the entire proceedings approved by Wirtz, who ordered the lumber to be furnished us for a scaffold. We built one sufficient for our purpose in a few hours. It consisted simply of a cross-beam, supported by two uprights. A platform was constructed about three feet from the ground, the first plank, laid at right angles with the uprights and parallel with the cross beams directly above it, being so adjusted that it could be withdrawn from its position at a moment's notice. The six condemned men were escorted to this scaffold by a guard of about three hundred prisoners, armed with clubs, sticks and clubs. They were placed on this plank. In lieu of the customary black cap we encased their heads in flour sacks.

Notwithstanding this absence of ceremony the scene was an impressive one. The gallows stood near the top of the hill, and nearly all the thirty-eight thousand prisoners were gathered to witness the execution. They maintained perfect silence, refraining from any insults to the condemned, but their hollow eyes, pale, pinched faces, their savage expression of countenance, were a sufficient indication that not one should escape. The ropes were carefully adjusted, with the knot in each case under the left ear, and, by a signal, the board withdrawn from beneath them. There was a drop of two feet, and the bodies swung about a foot from the ground—all but one. The sixth man, a former sailor in the navy, was perceived to have fallen to the ground. The rope had broken.

In an instant he was on his feet. He started to run down the hill. The crowd, comprehending his intention to escape, followed with a wild yell in pursuit. It was a fight for life. He had the start by a few seconds and he made the most of it. I never saw a man run as he did. He went down to the morass not nearly thirty-eight thousand men close upon his heels. Not finding him there we looked up and saw him running up the side of the other hill. We followed. He made for one of the huts or sheds, but as soon as he heard us coming got out and again started on the run. Widening the distance between us he again sought refuge in a dugout, and a second time had to abandon it as we came up. It was twenty minutes before we had him fast. He begged piteously for his life, but we had no mercy. We had to drag him down the hill through the sand, thence through the swamp, and up the other hill to the scaffold. He was held by three men on the platform while the rope was adjusted the second time, after we had spliced the rope. He trembled in every limb. At the given moment the men pushed him from the scaffold, and he swung clear from the ground two feet. The robberies never occurred again.—*St. Louis Evening Post.*

Washington's Prediction.

In the March number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* B. Phillips prints a paper on "Some Unpublished Letters of Washington," and among the letters there for the first time printed is one written by Washington himself, but for and in the name of his wife. In it he playfully speculates upon the time of his own death, and curiously enough guesses within sixteen days of the actual date, although the letter was written in the year 1797. We copy the passage:

"I am now, by desire of the general to add a few words on his behalf; which he desires may be expressed in the terms following, that is to say,—that despairing of hearing what may be said of him, if he really shall go off in an apoplectic, or any other fit, (for he thinks all fits that issue in death are worse than a love fit, a fit of laughter, and many other kinds which he could name)—he is glad to hear beforehand what will be said of him on that occasion;—conceiving that nothing extra will happen between this and then to make a change in his character for better, or for worse—and besides, as he has entered into an engagement with Mr. Morris, and several other gentlemen, not to quit the theater of this world before the year 1800, it may be relied upon that no breach of contract shall be laid to him on that account, unless dire necessity should bring it about, maugre all his exertions to the contrary.—In that case, he shall hope they would do by him as he would by them—excuse it. At present there seems to be no danger of his giving them the slip, as neither his health, nor spirits, were ever in greater flow, notwithstanding, he adds, he is descending, & has almost reached the bottom of the hill;—or in other words, the shades below."

Long-Sighted Ones.

It is an interesting fact that there are very few persons in the world possessing a peculiar keenness of vision enabling them to see certain planets with the unaided eye. People with the ordinary power of sight usually see six of the stars of the Pleiades; Kepler mentions one person, who, with the naked eye, could see fourteen, and Littrow another who saw sixteen. Dr. Dawes, an English clergyman and astronomer, was remarkable for his powers of distinguishing very faint spots of light; and Mr. Q. M. Ward, an amateur astronomer, in the north of Ireland, is known among scientific men for having viewed two of the four moons of Uranus with so small and simple a help as a four-inch telescope. In this country, Mr. S. W. Burnham, of Chicago, is noted for the particularly acute vision which reveals to him double stars. The astronomers of other lands often call upon him to decide vexed questions relating to these stars.

A LIFE OF PERIL.

Thrilling Adventures of a Veteran Diver—Corpses, Sharks, and Other Submarine Horrors—A Rub With Death.

The assistant superintendent at the police headquarters in Toledo, Ohio, is "Old Jack" Campbell now nearly sixty-five years of age, and who has been, and still proposes to be, a submarine diver. To a reporter he has related some of his thrilling adventures. He gave a graphic description of the appearance of the first sunken steamboat into which he ever went. It was about two miles from shore that the vessel had gone down. He went into her for the purpose of recovering her cargo. The bodies were of no consequence, he stated. "It is a singular fact," said he in substance, "that the corpses of women in a sunken vessel always lie face upward, while men are invariably face downward. The cabin of the vessel presented a horrid appearance. The bloated bodies all laid up next the ceiling. Some were clasped in each other's arms. One mother had in her arms her baby. A husband and wife were clasped in each other's embrace so firmly that they could not pull them apart.

"I dove once in Mobile bay, where I put over three thousand chains under an iron-clad. The greatest annoyance that we had there was sharks. They didn't hardly dare tackle us because with our armor we looked more like scare-crows than anything else. They would come sailing along and gradually swim up toward us with their great big mouths wide open, but when within a few feet of us they would stop and lay there flappin' their fins and looking, it seemed to me like the very evil one himself. Finally we devised a way to scare them off that never failed to frighten them so that they would stay away an hour or longer before they dare to come back. The armor that we wear is air-tight, you know. Our jacket sleeves were fastened around our wrists with an elastic, so that the air could not escape. By running my finger under the sleeve of my jacket I could let the air out, and as it rushed into the water it would make a sort of hissing noise and a volume of bubbles shoot up. So, whenever those sharks would come prowling around me I would hold out my arm toward them and, putting my finger under the elastic of my jacket-sleeve, I would let a lot of air out and send a stream of bubbles into the shark's face, with a hissing noise like steam from a gauge-cock. The way that those sharks would go scooting off was funny to behold.

"I have had several narrow escapes from drowning," said Jack, as he relighted his ancient and much-tanned pipe, "but about the closest call was when I was workin' in the waterworks crib in Cleveland. You see, much depends on having a good signal-tender. I can tell when some one else besides the regular signal man steps up and takes hold of the line. So can any good diver for that matter. There was the diver that worked for the Lake Shore Railroad Company when they were building the abutments of their new bridge here across the Maumee. He, by the way, was paid $40 a day for 100 days. He was working one day, shortly after he had begun on the job, and I went down to see him. The signal-tender asked me if I would take hold of the line. I did so, and gave it three or four little shakes that a good di

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., March 14 1878

On Tuesday Peter Herdic's stock in the Susquehanna boom company was sold for $108,000. It is said that the stock is worth nearly $500,000 and that Herdic loses by the sale nearly $1,000,000.

Suppose that the bondholder does cry out that the silver bill will depreciate his bonds—what has not depreciated? The poor man's lot, his horse, his cow, the farmer's grain, the laborer's wages, store goods, all have come down, and if the bondholders property comes down too, why he is no better than the rest of us, and he should be willing to bear his share of depreciation.

The question before the Pilot Grove literary society for discussion at their next meeting: "Is Hayes a Democrat or a Republican?"—Exchange.

It is the opinion of the Reporter that if the jury decided that he was a democrat all democrats would say the jury was a swindle; if it brought in a verdict that he was a republican, all republicans would say that the jury lied. The only satisfactory verdict that could be rendered, would be, that Hayes was a fraud.

The passage of the silver bill does not seem thus far, to have the bad effects predicted by its opponents. The N. Y. Evening Post thinks the silver advocates can well boast that the markets, which are supposed to reflect in a measure the public credit, have thus far worked as if silver remonetization was something not merely neutral so far as the public credit is concerned, but as if it was actually beneficial.

The rush to Kansas this spring will be great. Besides the large delegation that left our county last week, we see the following notices in our exchanges:

Five car loads of first-class emigrants, twenty-seven of whom were in charge of Mr. W. J. Fleming, and about one hundred and eighteen chaperoned by R. J. Shapley, agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, passed through Altoona on the second section of the Fast Line west on Tuesday evening week before last. On the mail train previous came some thirty people, and these were transferred to the East Line on its arrival there. The emigrants are all bound for Kansas.

Twenty-seven car loads of passengers arrived in Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday on the Santa Fe railroad, mostly for settlement in the Arkansas valley. A large number also arrived on the Kansas Pacific railroad. It is estimated that the State will receive 200,000 addition to its population this year.

"Ole Virginny never tire"—even if she be bankrupt with only $103 on hand. The state auditor of the "Mother of Presidents," in a report on 5 says to the Joint Committee on Finance of the General Assembly that the financial condition of the Commonwealth was truly deplorable. No money was being received for taxes, all payments being made in coupons, which were at 30 per cent. discount. He says there is but $103 in the treasury, that no money could be borrowed or collected, and that he can run the State Government not an hour longer. The asylums were behind, even on support account. He had no means of paying the per diem of members. There was $175,000 due to banks, and they refuse further loans. He said that a deadlock might be avoided if the General Assembly would provide that the license tax be paid in money only. Of the $1,000,000 balance of taxes now due for the last fiscal year, there was now ready nearly enough coupons to absorb it, and on July 1 next $600,000 more of them would mature. The committee meets again to-night to consider the situation. In the House various propositions were submitted looking to a solution of the public debt question, one of which was the appointment of a commission consisting of the Governor and other State officials, to meet the State creditors, in order to adjust the debt. No action has yet been taken on any of the propositions.

The Joint Committee on Finance, at a meeting this evening, adopted a report in accordance with the Auditor's suggestion, recommending that the General Assembly pass a law providing for the collection of license taxes, including revenue from the Moffat register, in money, to the exclusion of coupons.

Anderson the convicted returning boarder, is now in the penitentiary for his crime, and yet Hayesstill allows him to hold an important place in the New Orleans custom house, for which he draws his pay from the U. S. Treasury. A convicted felon in office is an outrage first known under the fraudulent President. Wells, the chief scoundrel of the returning board, also holds an office under Hayes. His trial will come off in a short time and as he is the guiltiest in the whole pack, of course he will also go to the penitentiary. The disgrace of having felons in office, is attracting attention in Washington. We see by a press despatch of 4 that Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has a resolution of inquiry in his pocket which he means to bring before the House in some shape as soon as he can get an opportunity. It is a resolution calling on the President to inform the House whether any person convicted of a penal offence is holding a federal position. It refers, of course to the case of Anderson in New Orleans. Mr. Blackburn is understood to hold that the Cincinnati platform is right where it declares, in section 5, that "under the constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers." He proposes to hold the President to his responsibility for retaining in an important federal office a man who has been convicted of crime. The retention of Wells and Anderson, both men of notoriously bad character, in their places in the New Orleans Custom House certainly produces a disagreeable impression and is the subject of a good deal of conversation. It is remarked that the plainest dictates of public decency and civil service reform would require the prompt removal of men from federal office who, even if not openly convicted of crimes, are still of notoriously bad character, because the federal service should be in the hands of respectable men, in whom the communities among whom they serve have confidence, and who have that influence in such communities which only irreproachable lives and well established characters can give them.

Mrs. Francis R. Shunk, widow of the late Gov. Shunk, who died at Williamsport, Md., on Friday, was buried at Harrisburg on 10th.

We have frequently adverted in the Reporter to the necessity for some change in the patent laws. There is too much red tape about them; they impose too much in the line of fees upon inventors and need simplification in many respects. We are pleased to observe that in the senate some important and long delayed reforms in the patent laws have been proposed. One of these limits the period within which damages may be recovered for infringement upon a patent to four years prior to the beginning of a suit for their recovery. This will prevent the accumulation of damages upon parties who are ignorant of the violation of the patent laws. Another proposes to modify the rule of assessing damages for infringement so that persons shall not be chargeable for a saving in the use of an invention unless such saving shall have enabled them to obtain an active profit. Provision is also made for proceedings to repeal a patent under certain circumstances and restraining a patentee from asserting that another has infringed his patent unless he shall within a reasonable time bring suit to test the validity of his claim.

Senator Dill in a debate in the Senate on Thursday, last, on the bill providing a "soft place" for Captain Hart, the defeated Republican candidate for State Treasurer, said he had recently been investigating the expenses of the State Government, and found that they had been increased from $1,000,000 in 1860 to $1,837,000 in 1866, and to $3,625,184 in 1876. He presented figures to show that there had been a large increase in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments.

From Washington comes the report that Conkling is putting on the war paint and is preparing a speech to scalp the administration. Conkling once wanted to go for the presidential steal and prevent it, but he got weak in the knees just at the time he was wanted—we'll see whether he comes up to time with the speech he is now preparing in review of Hayes' past year, of which rumor says that it is asserted in the gossip about the Capitol that Senator Conkling is preparing a speech arraigning the first year of the administration of President Hayes. Mr. Conkling himself, with his usual stately reserve, had nothing of course to say about the rumor, but his friends when interrogated expressed no doubt that at no distant day the Republican Senator from New York would be heard in review of the President during the past twelve months, beginning with the formation of his Cabinet, especially of his extra-constitutional course in sending a commission to Louisiana, his appointment of members of that commission to some of the highest offices within his gift, and, following that his record upon the so-called reform in the civil service, as illustrated by some of the extraordinary appointments which have been sent to the Senate. In a general way it is expected to be a scathing review of other things over which, they say, the administration has dawdled since it came into power. The administration Republicans in the Senate do not now exceed six, and Mr. Conkling's supporters say that this number will be reduced to the two Massachusetts Senators before three months from now. If Mr. Conkling makes as fierce an open as he has a secret war on the administration there will probably be a new departure in other quarters.

The last Auditor's Report shows that this county paid about $7500 for new bridges last year, this does not include the Elk creek bridge which will cost about $1100. These bridges were all passed upon by two grand juries and sanctioned, which left the commissioners no alternative but to go on and have the bridges erected. Heretofore this was an item of expense that was paid for by the townships in which bridges were erected, but a late law places the expense upon the county. This is an item over which the commissioners have no control; bridges must be had, and if people petition for them and the grand jury reports in favor, the commissioners must see that the work is done. We believe the present board used all the economy in the matter consistent with a proper and safe construction of these bridges. The items for bridges off, would show that the commissioners carried on the affairs of the county with several thousand dollars less than in some previous years.

Prof. Ed. Wolf, D. D., of the Theol. Seminary, Gettysburg, on account of prostrate health, finds himself obliged to relinquish his post and save what is left of a wrecked constitution, and seek relief in throwing off all the strain of mental labor to which he has been subjected for some years, and which is the cause of ruined sight and bad health. He has been urged to take a six months trip to Europe, and the members of his former charge in Baltimore, to whom he has ever been dear, have generously offered to bear the expense of such a trip. Dr. Wolf has devoted his whole life to the Lutheran church, and is now physically broken down, as a result of that devotion, and it is but simple justice that such men of the church receive the fitting recognition offered by his old friends in Baltimore, who urge him to this step and back it up with their brotherly offer. We understand the doctor has given way to the appeals of his friends and former parishioners, and will start for Europe early in April.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Representative Mackey, of Pennsylvania, made a report to the House in reference to the delay in the Pension Bureau in deciding on applications for pensions, of which much complaint has been made. It appears from the report that the number of applications for pensions received since the close of the war is 337,836, and the number of cases on hand unanswered and undecided on the first of February, 1878, was 18,767. This large number of cases in arrears is the result of the reduction of the clerical force in the Surgeon General's office, and the committee recommend the employment of forty additional clerks in that office for one year. The number of cases received during the year ending June 30, 1876, was 25,406, and for the year ending June 30, 1877, was 20,428. This large number of applications for pensions, more than ten years after the close of the war, is, Mr. Mackey says, one of the indications of the increasing poverty among the people.

Senator Wallace's long-bond bill for the investment of savings was passed in the Senate after a long running discussion, without a division. Messrs. Wallace Blaine, Cockrell, Saulsbury, Eaton, Bayard and others made short speeches. Mr. Blaine's amendment, making the interest four per cent. instead of three and sixty-five-one-hundredths per cent. per annum, was agreed to. The bonds are to be of the denominations of $25, $50 and $100, redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of issue, and are to be registered in the name of the purchaser. The interest at the rate of four per cent. is to be paid in legal-tender notes or coin, at the option of the government.

Mr. Wallace's bill meets with favor all over the country, and it will no doubt pass the house also and become a law.

The New York Tribune, Hayes' organ, pronounces Hayes' administration a failure.

The Pennsylvania railroad is the next thing to the United States government as a big thing, with revenues and expenditures that exceed those of the general government up to within the period preceding the late war. The recent report of President Scott shows that during 1877 the Pennsylvania Railroad and its leased lines east and west of Pittsburgh, earned and collected over fifty-four millions of dollars, or to be precise $54,159,720 33. The gross expenses of the company, including rentals, interest dividends, etc., aggregated $34,022,329, showing net earnings amounting to over twenty millions of dollars. This immense revenue and the corresponding disbursement resulted from the carriage of over thirty-three millions of tons of freight, and within a fraction of twenty-one millions of passengers, just about one half the present population of the United States.

This comprises the traffic of lines directly operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but in addition that corporation controls, either through the direct ownership of stock or otherwise, other railways—the Allegheny Valley, the Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, etc,—steamship lines, and ferry companies, whose aggregate receipts in 1877 reached about ten millions of dollars ($9,850,000. This would give a total of railroad and other transportation receipts controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting to over sixty-five millions of dollars during 1877.

The Harrisburg Patriot seems to think it strange that Philadelphia which wants to be a first class city, sends only fourth class men to the legislature. 'Tis strange but Philadelphia always does send only its scum to Harrisburg.

The Louisiana legislature has adjourned and that knocks all present hope for Anderson's pardon. But Anderson still manages the custom house from his prison quarters, but you see Hayes has a fellow feeling for him—that accounts for it.

The New Hampshire republicans think of letting their state go democratic to spite Hayes. The democrats will carry a couple more states in that neck o' the woods.

Just now the republican who used to say the democratic party was dead and buried, is not around. The last we saw him, he was up a tree to see how long the weather would remain Hayesy.

The Lewisburg Chronicle, rad, pays our present republican legislature the following compliment:

There have not yet been ten cent's worth of good solid laws enacted at Harrisburg this winter. We move an indefinite adjournment.

JEFF. DAVIS' CAPTURE.

THE VERSION AUTHORIZED BY THE EX-CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT.

Innumerable stories of the flight and capture of Jefferson Davis have been published both North and South by writers in both sections. Until now, however, Jefferson Davis' own account has never been in print. The Southern Historical Society papers in its March issue will contain a full account of that memorable affair, written by Major W. T. Walthall, the private Secretary of Mr. Davis. It is known that this article was gotten up under the eye of Mr. Davis, and under his special supervision and it is therefore regarded as Davis' own account of his flight and capture. The writer says:

On the evening of the second day (which was the 9th of May) preparations were made for departure immediately after nightfall, when Col. W. P. Johnson returned from a neighboring village with the report that 150 men were to attack the camp that night. Meantime the horse (Davis', already saddled, with his holsters and blankets in place, was in charge of his body servant, and he himself was lying clothed, booted and even spurred, when a little after daybreak the alarm was given that the camp was attacked. Springing to his feet and stepping out of his tent he saw at once, from the manner in which the assailants were deploying around the camp, that they were trained soldiers and not irregular banditti, and returning he so informed Mrs. Davis. As we have said, the President was already fully dressed. He hastily took leave of his wife, who threw over his shoulders a water-proof cloak or wrapper, either as a protection from the dampness of the early morning or in the hope that it might serve as a partial disguise, or perhaps with woman's ready and rapid thoughtfulness of its possible use for both these purposes. Mrs. Davis also directed a female servant, who was present, to take an empty bucket and accompany him in the direction of the spring, his horse, on the other side of the camp, being cut off from access by the interposition of the assailants. He had advanced only a few steps from the door of the tent when he was challenged by a mounted soldier who presented his carbine and ordered him to "surrender." The answer was "I never surrender to a band of thieves," The carbine was still presented, but the man restrained from firing—it is but fair to presume from an unwillingness to kill his adversary—while the President continued to advance. This was not from desperation or foolhardy recklessness, but of deliberate purpose. * * Observing that the man, who was finely mounted, was so near as to be considerably above him, he had little apprehension of being hit, and believed that, by taking advantage of the excitement of the shot, he might easily tip him from the saddle and get possession of the horse. The feasibility of this action was not to be tested, however, for at this moment Mrs. Davis, seeing only his danger and animated by a characteristic and heroic determination to share it, ran forward and threw her arms around his neck with some impassioned exclamation which probably none of the parties present would be able to repeat correctly. The only hope of escape had depended upon bringing the matter to an immediate issue, and, seeing that this was now lost, the President simply said, "God's will be done," as he quietly turned back and seated himself upon a fallen tree, near which a camp fire was burning.

A letter written by Col. William Preston Johnson, late aid to Mr. Davis, to the writer of the article, Major Walthall, confirms this statement.

A very crooked operation has just come to light in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg, by which two Republican lawyers, Simonton and Olmsted have managed to rob the State Treasury of some $19,000. Let the matter be investigated and bring to justice whoever it strikes, be he Republican or Democrat.

The cutting of freight rates to the east reached an almost unprecedently low figure. Fourth class freight from St. Louis to New York was taken at ten cents a hundred, and flour at twenty cents a barrel.

—A NEW WALL MAP OF PENN'A.—We have received from J. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, publishers, a copy of their new Map of Pennsylvania, size 4x6 feet, which is the most complete map of this state ever published, and should be placed in every school room and be found in every place of business as well as in the family. It is beautifully colored by counties, and contains every Post Office in the State, by the latest authorities—correctly locates the rivers, mountains, railroads and canals, and is complete in every particular. It is printed on fine paper, securely mounted on strong muslin and on rollers, and will be furnished at the low price of $6.00, net.

This map is just such a publication as we have long wished for, and has features new to any other heretofore put out. Call at the Reporter office and examine it. 3t.

They are having terrible snow storms on the Pacific Railroad, between Cheyenne and Ogden.

HON. L. A. MACKEY AND THE SILVER BILL

We have received a copy of a speech made by our representative in Congress, Hon. L. A. Mackey, on February 19th, 1878, on the Silver bill. Mr. Mackey took strong grounds in favor of the measure, and we would be glad to publish the whole speech if our space would permit. We have only room, however, for the closing portion:

Mr. Speaker, what has produced this condition of affairs? Has the earth refused to respond to the labor of the husbandman? Has the sun hidden his face and the gentle rain of heaven ceased to fall? Has the artisan forsworn his skill and the strong arm of labor lost its strength? Not at all. Nature was never more bountiful, the earth never yielded more abundant harvests. Human hands were never more willing. What, then, has produced this state of affairs? It is said by some to be the result of our extravagance, born of the recklessness of war, and of the enormous peculations and squandering of the public funds wrung by taxation from the toiling and producing masses.

But I assert here to-day as my deliberate conviction that to the party in power, who for sixteen years or more have controlled the legislation of the country, to their ruinous financial policy and continued aim and desire to legislate for the interest of the capitalists and against that of the laborer, we can honestly charge the cause of the present depressed condition of our country. I believe it to be the duty of the Government to furnish the people with a currency of the highest value and in such quantities as may be required to conduct all the legitimate business enterprises in which an active, energetic people may engage, sufficient to develop our resources, cultivate our farms, build our railroads, open our mines, and establish manufactories.

When our people were prospering and had an abundance of currency the party in power, controlled as I believe by the bondholders, sanctioned and authorized the destruction of more than one-half of that currency—outraged the right of the debtor class in interest of the creditor class by act of 1869, when under the pretense of strengthening the national credit they converted the bonds that were issued and made payable in greenbacks into bonds payable in coin only thus adding millions to the burdens of the people. Then the act of Janduary 14, 1875, was passed, requiring resumption of specie payments without preparation at a fixed day, when they well knew that the financial condition of the country was unable to bear the charge. And not content with this they violate a sacred contract with the people, which had existed since the foundation of the Government, by repudiating and demonetizing the silver dollar, thus making all the indebtedness of the country payable in gold alone.

What greater crime can be named against the faith, hope, and energy of a people, against the heart and life of a nation, than this deliberate attempt to destroy the currency of the country.

But the signs of the times are encouraging. The workmen of the nation are awakened to their true interest—determined to assert their rights, and capital is ever cowardly.

Let us stand by the greenback dollar, for back of it stands all the wealth, all the credit, and all earnings of the nation. No money ever had a better, broader, or stronger foundation. Let the Government furnish the people with sufficient currency for all legitimate business; furnish it directly without the intervention of the subsidiary currency issued by the Government to organize capitalists under the provisions of the national-banking act. Let the money of the people be that of the Government. Let us give to the laborer the value of his industry. Let Congress repeal the unwise and obnoxious laws that have produced the ruin of industrial pursuits. Let the silver dollar be again invested with its former power. Let the act resuming specie payment be repealed; then our army will no longer "move to overawe and quell the outbreaks of plundered and starving labor" but a brighter day will dawn upon the distress and desolation that now pervades the land.

FAVORITE PUBLICATIONS.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.—This beautiful periodical, the best American Family Journal, Story Paper and Home Friend, has been the successful rival of all the weekly Journals for the past thirteen years. It gained a place in the minds and hearts of our people, and now the name of its patrons is Legion.

This year the Chimney Corner seems to be better than ever. Its serial stories are of the most absorbing and lively character, of great power, true to life and full of merit, taking a wide range of subjects to please every member of a household—the domestic story for the mother, the charming love-tale for the daughters, the more dramatic for the young men, the old time novel for older readers, and then we have stirring adventure for the boys and fairy-tales for the children.

Habberton, Howard, Robinson, De Forest, Benedict, S. Annie Frost, Annie Thomas, Etta W. Pierce, and other eminent writers, are its regular contributors. The subjects treated of are very varied. The illustrations are profuse and they are all beautiful. Short stories extremely interesting are completed in each number, while Biographies, Adventures, Essays, Fun, Travels, Natural History, Legends, Anecdotes, Science, etc., make this publication one of the most entertaining in existence.

Exquisite steel engravings, are frequently given away to its subscribers.

The Chimney Corner, sixteen pages, with eight pages of Illustrations, printed on fine paper, is published every Monday, price only 10 cents; annual subscription, $4, post-paid. Address your orders to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Ladie's Journal, 16 pages, issued weekly, contains excellent pictures and full descriptions of the very Latest Styles of Ladies and Children's Wear; useful information on Family Topics; Select Stories; Beautiful Illustrations of Home and Foreign Subjects; Poetry; Fashionable Intelligence; Personal Chit Chat; Amusing Cartoons on the Follies and Foibles of the Day; Sparks of Mirth, etc., etc. Frank Leslie's Ladie's Journal is the most beautiful of all the ladies' papers. It should be found on the table of every lady in the land. Price 10 cents a copy; annual subscription, $4, postpaid.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly has made rapid strides as the rival of many aspirants to public favor. Its contributors are some of the best living writers. Every department of literature is represented in its columns. The amount of instruction, entertainment and amusement afforded by the articles, essays, stories, and general miscellany contained in the 128 quarto pages of each number of this publication has been well appreciated. Every copy of the Popular Monthly is embellished with over 100 beautiful illustrations. Being the cheapest periodical of the kind in existence, and at the same time one of the most select and universally welcome, it must continue to increase in public favor, and rank with the publisher's Sunday Magazine—the highest among all our American monthlies. It is published on the 15th of each month. Price, 25 cents a number; subscription, $3, post paid, per year. Address your orders to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is a beautiful work. It will interest educated and cultivated minds as well as the most ordinary reader. It is the only Sunday magazine published in this country. Every number has 128 pages filled with the most select and fascinating literature, ranging from the Sermon by the Editor (Dr. C. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers), to stirring Tales, general Topics and Essays, Poetry, Music, Fun, Science, Travels, etc., in great variety. Each copy of this Magazine has 100 exquisite engravings of the most interesting character. It has reached a circulation and prosperity such as make it one of the marvels of periodical literature. It is indeed a beautiful work. Buy it and see for yourselves. Single copies are only 25 cents, and annual Subscription Price only $3, post paid. Address orders to

Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
537 Pearl St., New York.

Rev. Mr. Talmage says he believes the time will come when every prominent church will have a hospital on one side and a bakery on the other. Of course the bakery will be on the yeast side.—Norristown Herald.

Fifty locomotives have just left Philadelphia for Russia.

WHAT CUBA HAS GAINED.

The Slaves to Be Free—Representation in the Cortes at Madrid.

Havana, March 4.—The Cuban insurrection is at an end. A proclamation, dated Puerto Principe, March 1, and signed by Captain General Jovellar and General Martinez Campos, says:

Whereas, The insurgents are surrendering their arms; and

Whereas, A majority of the slaves who took part in the insurrection did not figure in the census formed in the year 1870 or belonged to masters who participated directly or indirectly in the insurrection, thereby acquiring their liberty de facto and

Whereas, The sentiment is taken into account which inspired the present law of the gradual emancipation of slaves on this island, therefore, authorized by the government, we proclaim:

Article 1. All slaves, of both sexes, who were in the files of the insurgents of the 10th of February, will be free if they present themselves to the legitimate authorities or government troops before the last day of March.

Article 2. The former owners of these freedmen have no right to indemnity if they took part in the insurrection themselves, directly or indirectly.

Article 3. Those former owners of these freedmen who remained faithful to the Spanish government will receive indemnity in the manner which the law of gradual abolition prescribes.

Article 4. All local authorities will furnish papers of free citizenship to those former slaves included in article 1, giving direct and detailed accounts to the heads of their respective departments.

A decree signed by Captain General Jovellar and General Martinez Campos, dated March 1, says:

Whilst during the existence of the insurrection all the attention of the government was absorbed by the war, now, after its happy conclusion, comes the time to introduce into the organic political administrative system of the island such reforms as without insurrection Cuba would have enjoyed long ago and would have been in an analagous position with Porto Rico, excepting certain reforms of a social character to be resolved upon after profound study of the circumstances; therefore,

Article 1. Dating from the next legislative term Cuba will be represented in the Cortes at Madrid on equal terms with Porto Rico, according to the population of the island.

Article 2. The provincial and municipal laws of Spain, dated October 2, 1877, will be applied to the government and administration of Cuba as is done in Porto Rico.

Article 3. The Spanish Government will be requested to apply successively to Cuba all other laws promulgated in Spain, and to be promulgated in Spain, with such modifications as thought convenieft and in virtue of the prescription of article 89 of the Constitution of the monarchy.

250 BUILDINGS IN HOT SPRINGS DESTROYED.

The Homeless People Driven to the Mountains by the Flames.

Little Rock, Ark., March 5.—A special to the Evening Star gives the following particulars of the great fire which occurred at Hot Springs, Ark.: About half-past one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a shanty occupied by a negro named Greenlee. The fire communicated to the French restaurant and thence north and south on both sides of the street. All the buildings are burned north of Rockafellow's drug store and south below Malvern crossing. About two hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed and an immense amount of goods. As there is but one street in the valley, the steamer was cut off and could afford no relief to the lower end of the town until the flames had been checked above them. The horses, firemen and engine dashed through the flames to the Sumpter House and came around the avenue and Grinn Hill and are now, at eight o'clock, fighting at the south end of the town.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Hot Springs, American and Earl Hotels; the French restaurant, Valley and State Bank, Postoffice, Daily Sentinel office, Huffman & Hamilton's Bath House, Jones Bros. & Co., Little & Jenkins, Moore & Co.'s livery stable, Kimball & Co., Knights of Pythias Hall, B. Brown & Co., Karatausky, Western Union Telegraph office.

It is impossible at this hour to estimate the loss but it will be $200,000 or $300,000. The mountains are covered with people driven from shelter and goods carried from stores. No lives were lost. There is very little insurance. During the excitement the Daily Telegraph office was maliciously damaged. The Western Union Telegraph office has been reopened and business is being carried on without interruption.

THE RAILROAD RIDE OF A HUSBAND TO SEE HIS DYING WIFE.

From the Kansas City Times.

One of the most remarkable trips on record has just made on the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Kansas City to Colorado Springs, a rich gentleman named W. S. Dunn arrived at this city from the East on Thursday morning, on his way to visit his sick wife at Manitou Springs, Col. On his arrival here he received a telegrami stating that his wife was at the point of death, and that she could not live many hours. The husband, who was a middle aged man, evidently a merchant, seemed to be much affected by the news, and at once made inquiries for a train. He offered a large sum of money for a special engine to run to Puebla ahead of the regular train, but could not obtain one here. He took possession of the telegraph wires between here and Topeka, the headquarters of the road, and offered $350 for a special locomotive to run at special speed across the plains. His offer was accepted, and at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the devoted husband started from Topeka on his break-neck errand of love and duty. Away went the locomotive and car, with its solitary but sorrowing passenger, over the prairies of Kaw valley, down into the valley of the Neosho at Emporia, then off again over the high divide between the Neosho and Arkansas valley, which was reached before night had closed in. Then, after taking water, the impatient husband and his iron horse started up the grand Arkansas valley to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

He reached Pueblo, Col., about 7½ o'clock on Friday morning, and then, only waiting for a locomotive on the Denver and Rio Grande (narrow guage) to be got ready, started up to Manitou, a distance of fifty miles. He reached Manitou at the base of Pike's Peak, in time to see his dying wife, and was well satisfied with the result of his fast trip. The fastest time made on the route was fifty miles per hour the average time about thirty-five miles. It is the fastest time ever made across the plains from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

Dr. Deems seems determined to make this the House hold Magazine of America. Its name might imply to some minds that it is sombre in character. Far from it: there is nothing brighter in literature. Look at the elegantly illustrated leading article on "A Curious City," and then read the thrilling and novel story by Rev. Wm. M. Baker, entitled "The Counterfeit Christ," and the absorbing story of "One Life Only." Bishop M. C. Tyeire writes a sketch of the late Bishop Marvin which is far above the common level, and then there is a splendidly illustrated and very full article on the late Pope Pius IX., also a portrait and sketch of the new Pope, Leo XIII. Pertinent to present interest is Dr. Deem's editorial on "Hell," and a very unique picture is painted by him in an editorial called "Unchallenged Speaking." These are but a few of the many timely and brilliantly written articles given in this Number. In addition there are a number of beautiful poems, entertaining paragraphs on a variety of interesting subjects, besides music, etc., all embraced in one hundred and twenty-eight quarto pages, and embellished with one hundred fine engravings, and all this is given for 25 cents, the price of single copies of the Magazine. Annual Subscription, $3 (post-paid in both cases.) Address, FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market, in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and Brown STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON Please Call W & B OAK Hall.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John B. Royer, of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JACOB F. ROYER, Adm'r.
21feb6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Kreider, of Penn twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

PHILIP KREIDER, Adm'r.
Wolf's Store.
21feb6w

GRAHAM & SON.

Graham & Son are offering extra inducements to

CASH BUYERS.

We have the largest and cheapest stock of BOOTS AND SHOES in Bellefonte and are determined to sell at such prices as will suit the pockets of every one. Now is the time to buy your fall and winter stock. You can get a good solid Leather Button Shoe for Ladies, from $2.00 to 2.50.

Ladies' coarse shoes,	$1 25
Mens' coarse boots,	2 50
Childrens' school shoes,	1.00
Mens' wool lined gum boots,	3.00
" " " Buckle overshoes,	1.50
" " " Congress gaiters,	1.50
" " " Alashas,	1.00
" all gum overshoes,	.60
Womens' all gum overshoes,	.40
Misses' all gum overshoes,	.35
Mens' lumberman's gums, solid heel extra heavy,	1 35

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first-class Rubber Goods. 20maytf

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

W. B. SHAFFER,

SHOEMAKER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity that he has opened a new shop in the old Bank Building. All work turned out according to style, and all kinds of repairing neatly done, and on short notice. Prices reduced and to suit the times. 7 feb. 0m.

Forks House!

PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.

The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery. 1nov y

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 20 Ann St. N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Deif & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
24 jan 6ms

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the BISHOP STREET BAKERY, is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES
FANCY AND TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

19aptf S. T. SHUGERT.

W. M. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq. 28jul7

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Miller, late of Harris twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement,

A. LUKENBACH, Adm'r.
21feb

New Store Room AND NEW STOCK.

Fall and Winter Goods IN Great Abundance AT WM. WOLF'S IN THE New Bank Building.

A Full Line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, carefully selected, and embracing all manner of DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, FISH, &C., &C.

Furnishing Goods OF AL KINDS.

NEW AND CHOICE INVOICE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Full line of Hats and Caps For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Call and be Conv

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. March 14 '78.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20cts *as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '78' it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 837, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 36, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Sale large farm stock, Jonath. Harter, Penn tp., March 14.

—Sale, lots of J. From, dec'd, Centre Hall, March 16.

—P. F. Keller's sale, Centre Hall, Mar. 22.

—A Jour Blacksmith wanted immediately by J. T. Lee, Centre Hall. tf

—Mr. D. Hess has his new store room at Linden Hall, completed, and will occupy it in a few weeks. It is one of the handsemest rooms in that section.

—Ex-Sheriff Musser of Penn, is a candidate for Assembly. Also Abner Murray of Harris, and Jno. F. Krebs of Ferguson.

— Spartansburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire, on 7. Twenty families homeless; loss $100,000.

— Mr. Murray, this week took possession of Miller's drug store; he will combine with it fancy articles and confectioneries.

—Mr. Huey, a citizen of Millheim, died last week, while away at his former home near Shamokin. His wife died suddenly at Millheim, only four weeks previous.

The branch R. R. from Coburn to Millheim is still being made by word of mouth, and a few scratches on paper. Push fellows, and dig.

Mr. Samuel Sivels, P. M. of Millheim, has been very sick for some time, but at present is slowly mending.

—The patent single tree, enables you to unhitch a horse instantaneously and with perfect safety. Jno. T. Tee, coachmaker, Centre Hall, has the right for Gregg and Potter.

—Farmers remember that Mr. John Hoffer carries on the store at the old stand, Bellefonte. His stock will be the largest in the county, and embrace everything needed by farmers and housekeepers in the line of dry-goods, notions, groceries, clothing, &c., at low prices. Hoffer's always was headquarters for farmers.

—The Zion band passed through here with a handsome wagon, a few days ago, which they purchased cheap at a forced sale in New Berlin.

— Dr. Alexander runs a lime kiln. He also had an upset last week, but horse fell and got fast in the fence, which prevented further progress, smashed buggy, and bruises.

—Spring Mills had a Musical convention last week, with concert Sat. night in M. E. church.

—Rev. Roeder, a theological student at Lancaster, preached in the Ref. congregations of the Centre Hall charge last Sabbath, on invitation.

—Try Sechler's prunes and dried and canned peaches, if you want something nice. Sold very low.

—Subscribers of the Reporter who change their post-office address this spring should notify us. Give old and new address.

—We had most delightful weather last week and beginning of this, bordering on summer. Some trees are full of buds and the busy bees could be heard holding concert all day long in them. Monday night brought a change, it rained nearly all night, continuing cloudy Tuesday.

— Have received an order to announce an independent candidate for Legislature. There is neither name nor money with the order. Who is responsible?

—A farmer told us the other day that he would not be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup if it cost five dollars a bottle. It must be a wonderfull remedy.

—Mr. Shem Spigelmyer of Hartleton, has been employed by the Messrs. Smith & Co. to take charge of the grain warehouse at Coburn.

The Middleburg Post says: The barn and other outbuildings of Emanuel Duck, of Middlecreek twp., were consumed by fire on Sunday morning the 17th inst. It is supposed the fire is the work of an incendiary, as the family of Mr. Duck found a sack of flour stowed away in the barn on Saturday, which they removed and in its stead placed a bag filled with stones and chaff. This bag was found some distance from the burned buildings the morning after the fire. There was a small insurance.

FIRE.—On Thursday last a house on the line of the L., C & S. C. R. R., six miles west of Laurelton, occupid by two families, the owner, Mr. Geo. Kreisher, and Jno. L. Goodlander, was destroyed by fire, with most of its contents. All that was saved from destruction was through the commendable efforts of Messrs. Furey, Benson, Stoughton and Hartman, whose train arrived at the scene just as the fire was breaking through the roof. Cause of fire—pipe projecting through the roof.—Telegraph.

— An elegant table syrup, at Sechler's grocery at only 60 cents per gallon. Only think of it!

—We invite the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of the Franklin Jewelry Co., in another column. Any of the articles would make elegant presents, Every order sent them will be filled.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE, TINWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—Located at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., the terminus of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. Is now a very good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin-shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about 6 miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell store room and contents at first cost. Our reason for selling is that one of us expects to be away a greater part of this summer in the water and steam governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring our whole attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars, inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

—VISITING CARDS.—Your name printed on 25 Mixed cards, no two alike, for 10 cents.
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

—The best cheese made in America lower than elsewhere, always to be found at Sechler's grocery, where you can find a complete assortment of all other groceries fresh and pure.

"I'd rather not," Augustus said,
The truffles quick rejecting;
"How now, my dear," said she, "what fresh
Conceit are you affecting?
I do not wish to ruffle you,
Nor yet to make a pun, Gus;
But then, you see, I thought that you
Were fond of any fun Gus!"
—Yonkers Gazette.

On the night of the 6th inst. a house, stable and spring house, situated in Gregg township, northeast of Penn Hall, were totally destroyed by fire. The buildings belonged to Jesse Snyder, and were lately occupied by one Albright, who had moved from the premises only a few days before this occurrence. It has undoubtedly been the work of an incendiary.

ONE USEFUL TRAMP.—The Toronto Globe has the following: A short time ago, about bedtime, a rather seedy individual, whose outer garments betokened an eternal estrangement from his washerwoman, called at Farmer B.'s and requested lodging for the night. Mr. B. did not have any rooms suitable for the traveller, but offered some old blankets and the hay mow. These were thankfully accepted, and the tramp was soon soundly asleep in the hay. About midnight two men, having only vague ideas of meum and tuum, drove a team and wagon to the barn, and commenced stealthily and noiselessly to fill the wagon with twenty-two or twenty-three bags of wheat, which Mr. B. had ready for market next day. They had all loaded up save a five-bushel sack, standing in a corner, which they had vainly tried to lift. Said one of them. "Let us go; we can't load it." The tramp, about this moment happening to awake, and considering the above an appeal to his manhood, arose out of the hay, saying, "I'll help you!" The men, at the appearance of the king of shreds and patches issuing from the dark corner, both flew like lightning from the premises, leaving horses, wagon, and all behind them. The tramp aroused Mr. B., who, coming to the barn, at once recognized the team as belonging to a man living not a thousand miles away. They are still in Mr. B.'s possession.

—A specialty is made in Queensware by Sechler & Co., and they have upon their selves the most elegant assortment of that kind of goods, in the county. All housekeepers and persons just commencing will do well to see Sechler's Queensware before purchasing elsewhere. Offered very cheap.

The people of Penn township are going to improve their land, if lime can do it. Nearly every farm is having some applied which, of course, is a grand move in the right direction.

Millheim will have almost a score of new buildings going up the coming summer, consisting of dwellings, store rooms, etc. Two of them to be brick structures. Seven of these buildings will be erected on Penn street.

—If you fail to get clothing at Newman's, you will regret it, for he sells so low that you save money by purchasing at the Eagle Clothing Hall. Newman is king of the ready made clothing trade in Centre county, and if it were not for him, you would at this day have to pay 50 per cent. more for it. Hundreds of dollars have been saved by the people of this county through Newman's putting down the price of clothing. The community owe him their support for this.

Some miscreants stole a lot of belting from saw mill of Daniel Gentzell, in Penn township. The matter leaked out some how and Mr. Gentzel had the parties arrested, and brought before Justice Emerick, where the matter was adjusted. The people of Penn township would better take warning and secure their meat in time.

—BLACK SMITH SHOP and Dwelling House at Penn Hall, offered for Rent. A good stand. Possession given April 1st, next. Apply to J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall, Pa. 14 mar 3t

—Guggenheimer is selling off at cost, at the stand at Spangler's hotel, where you can get clothing and other goods cheap. The store-room is being enlarged, and they are selling off goods low to get room for a new stock.

—The best canned and dried fruits, and all other groceries, always on hand at Sechler's, headquarters for pure and fresh groceries.

—Go to F. P. Green's and get pure and fresh drugs, spices and toilet articles, as well as fancy articles. Mr. Green prepares the compound Syrup of Tar, a remedy that is invaluable for coughs, colds, consumption, &c., and one that should be kept in every household.

Millheim had another Auction man last week, and now nearly every body in that town keeps his paper collars in a coffee pot or wash boiler, and every little boy carries two lead pencils, while in every family may be found two or three papers of pins and a turkey red handkerchief.

Elias Lose of Millheim has purchased an engine for his shop, and is now running his machinery by steam power. They say the Journal man admires it very much.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Rev. Keyes Lecture on Saturday evening was a grand success. His subject was "Abraham Lincoln." Many of our Townsmen never knew the good and wholesome qualities that Lincoln possessed, truly if we look through colored glasses the beauty of an object will often be marred.

The croqueting season has opened again and our sports are busy a whole day at times. We are afraid that they, as well as the many summer birds that have come on lately, will have to undergo a backset on account of the weather.

The Candidates for the various schools of our townships are busy working up their applications. We wish the Board or rather directors would act wise and not promise any one until the present term has ended.

We learn that C. O. Mallory means to close his school on the 28 of this month with a public entertainment in the evening.

A few days ago Geo. Miller lost a fine horse. He was out plowing and upon his return he took the gears from the horse that appeared well, upon which he laid down and died suddenly.

In our last report we unintentionally omitted to mention that Henry Brumgard was elected Constable at Spring election. HEW MOR.

(Communicated.)

At the late election, the people of Penn township showed their dislike to the Grangers, by defeating all except one, that had been placed in nomination; and he would have been defeated, had it been known that he is a member of the order. It is said that some men, who live entirely of the patronage received from the Grangers, expressed themselves unmannerly. No one hurt except such who can not paddle their own canoe. 0

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

Mr. S. M. Swartz, of Potter, desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary. 4t

John Treaster) In the Court of Common
vs Sylva- Pleas of Centre county.
nia Treaster.) No. 62, April Term, 1877, Subpœna in Divorce.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the old Conrad House in Bellefonte, on Wednesday the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend. W. F. REBER.
28feb3t Com's'r.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the interest of the undersigned, in the Pennsvalley Banking Company, at Centre Hall, was transferred, about one year ago, to John P. Harris, and my connection with the same has ceased.
1 mar 3t. JOHN HOFFER.

Crayon-painting.—*Get your Photographs Enlarged.*—The undersigned is prepared to enlarge all Photographs, in which the features are plain, especially the eyes. In sending pictures always mention the Color of Eyes and Hair. Price, $1 for one person, and 75 cts. each for all taken from the same photograph thereafter.

Handsome Frames furnished at the following prices: 8x10 Oval, .75 .90 and 1.20. Square, .75 1.00 and 1.25. In ordering, mention the kind (oval or square), also the price of frame you want. If not inconvenient, persons are expected to come for their pictures, being notified when finished. For further particulars address,
CHAS. W. DERSTINE, *Centre Hall, Pa.*

—The concert and tableaux in the M. E. church, in this place on last Friday evening, by the ladies of the Methodist congregation of Bellefonte, was a pleasant and successful affair, and a full house witnessed the entertainment; the proceeds go to the Methodist churches of the two places. The character of the entertainment was to represent the good old days of our grandmas, customs, music, and all. The entertainment opened with "Auld Lang Syne," which was sung with sweet pathos. The parts that followed, as far as we can remember, (having no programme) were, tableau "The Wandering Minstrel," very beautiful; a "Very Worldlye songge, Cousin Jedediah," very amusing; tableau "The Betrothal of Martin Luther and Katherine Von Bara," with Jack Spangler as Luther, a priest and the bride. "Polly Hopkins and Tommy Tompkins" by little Miss Butts and Johnny Powers, was one of the pleasant touches of the evening and well performed. "An Ode on Science," and "Stryke ye Cymbals," both by all the male and female singers were favorites which delighted the audience; tableau "The Haymakers" was good, music and scene; tableau "Burning of Joan of Arc," representing the French heroine who raised the siege of Orleans and entered it in triumph, afterwards taken by the English she was burned as a witch, May 30, 1431,—this tableau was admirable.

There were other parts all well performed, and all received rounds of applause. There was good order; all went away pleased, and got their quarter's worth. From the Watchman's account of the entertainment week before at Bellefonte, we copy the names of characters:

Head timeist was Praiseworthy Pettibone Holbrooke (Dr. R. L. Dartt,) who acted the character well. The women singers were Aunt Prudence Slimmens, (Mrs. Rev Miller;) Mistress Jerusha Cooper, she that was a Doo-Little (Mrs. R. V. Hughes) Dutiful Stirabout, (Mrs. D. H. Hastings;) Phoebe Ann Pease, (Miss Lizzie Campbell;) Deliverance Higgins, (Miss Sallie McGinley;) Perseverance Jennings, (Miss Ada A. Haupt;) Sophronysbe Pryme, (Miss Fannie Gray;) Penelope Fluke, (Miss Nannie McGinley;) Tabitha Pickersgill, (Miss Maggie Mulholland.) All the above ladies were appropriately dressed, and looking at them from the auditorium, thought carried us back to the days of our dear old grandmothers. The men singers were Praiseworthy Pettibone Holbrooke, the head timeist, (Dr. Dartt;) Live-it-Down Sticklefitz, (B. F. Keller;) Deacon Holdfast Highflyer, (W. F. Reeder;) Salathiel Higgenbottom, (Alf. Martin;) Zenas Holdenough, (Mr. Robb;) Master Doolittle, (Willie Tyson;) and, as the programme said, "a matter of four-score beside."

A CIRCASSIAN ATROCITY.

Almost the Entire Population of a Village Smothered.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily News, writing under date of February 13, says:

"About the following most horrible, abominable and unheard of crime, in itself a colossus of savageness, a whole abyss of atrocity, I have most authentic and reliable information, though for the sake of humanity I should have been glad were it otherwise.

"It appears that the inhabitants of the village of St. George, 800 souls in all, Greeks entirely, flying before the Circassians, who had attacked and destroyed their village, managed to hide themselves in a large cave near Kara Dee. The Circassians, ever thirsting for Christian blood, were scouring the country in search of victims, and finally fell upon and discovered the place of refuge of these unfortunate people, and immediately tried to effect an entrance into the cave. In this, however, they were baffled, the entrance to the cave being well guarded and bravely defended by the refugees.

"This show of resistance on the part of the people, and the fact, perhaps, that three of their number were mortally wounded by the shots fired from within, seemed to exasperate them the more, and after two or three further attempts to effect an entrance, by without success, they determined by any possible means to put immediately to death those within. They accordingly set to their infernal work, and by means of crowbars they sultimately succeeded in opening a hole on the roof of the cave, through which, without loss of time they proceeded to pour a large quantity of brimstone and asphalt, to which they set fire by firing their guns through the hole. As a consequence the in-side of the cave was in a few minutes filled with smoke so dense that the poor people dropped down one by one, dying of suffocation. * * * * * * * *

and the souls of 800 martyrs fled almost simultaneously towards the foot of the throne of their Creator, the Almighty.

"Out of the 800 who entered the cave only eighteen were saved, almost by a miracle, having on first entering the cave taken their stand at the furthest end of it, and having, after the Circassians had taken themselves off exulting no doubt in their abominable work, come out of that immense grave by dragging themselves over the dead bodies of their fellow-villagers of yesterday."

POPE LEO XIII.

Advising the Priests to Preach Jesus Christ—Infidelity and the Press.

London, March 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says: "Cardinal Franchi has been confirmed as Pontifical Secretary of State, Cardinal Simeoni as Perfect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Morichini as Camerlengo, and Cardinal Bartolini as President of the Congregation of Rites. The Pope on receiving fifty-four parish priests recommended them to preach Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against the infidelity and immorality so generally prevailing—the result of a corrupt press. The Pope, in all his exhortations, avoids mention of the Virgin. It has shocked most people that the Pope, in his coronation speech, made no allusion to the late Pius IX, although Cardinal de Pietro, in addressing the Pontiff, had been eloquent in praise of the deceased Pope. The omission has been variously commented upon."

The Rome correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "Public opinion is irritated at the irreconcilable attitude which appears to have been adopted at the Vatican."

Rome, March 6.—The Pope and Cardinal Franchi have determined on a policy of reconciling as far a possible the interests of Church and State in questions pending with various governments.

LOSS OF LIFE AND CATTLE IN THE STORM.

Sidney, Neb., March 11.—During the terrible snow storm that has raged here during the past three days great loss of cattle has been reported, and several large herds were driven into the Platte river, and are now frozen up in the ice. The Storm is the severest known here for years. Sergeant James Ford, Co. D, Fifth cavalry, stationed here, started Saturday in charge of a water wagon, and was driven into a canyon a mile from town and covered up by twenty feet of snow. Other instances of loss of life are reported.

SEVEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

London, March 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's telegram from Trieste says: "The Austrian Lloyd steamer Sphinx, from Cavallo, with twenty-five hundred Circassians on board, caught fire and went ashore near Cape Elia. Five hundred lives were lost. The remainder were saved Cavallo, or Kavala, the port from which the burned vessel sailed, its a Turkish town in Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea opposite the island of Thasos." The Standard states that seven hundred Circassians perished on the steamer Sphinx, which was burned near Cape Elia.

The death of the pope is sad, very sad, but it brings one consoling reflection. He leaves no children to contest his will.—Chicago Tribune.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have lately opened a special invoice of

BELLON'S

BLACK SILKS.

FULL 24 INCHES WIDE.

Prices,	$1.50
Prices,	$1.60
Prices,	$1.75
Prices,	$2.00
Prices,	$2.25
Prices,	$2.50
Prices,	$2.75
Prices,	$3.00

These goods will be found on comparison to be from 25 to 50 cents less in price than similar qualities can be bought elsewhere. This make of Goods is thoroughly reliable, and is unexcelled for durability of wear.

Also, about

500 PEICES

FANCY SILKS,

IN PRICES RANGING FROM

50 CENTS TO $1 PER YARD.

All of which are guaranteed to be below even current wholesale prices.

SAMPLES

of all description of Dry Goods forwarded on application, and orders promptly and satisfactorily filled through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT,

now thoroughly organized.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conspiracy Against Pope Leo XIII

London, March 11.—A dispatch from Athens says fighting between the Cretans and Turks continues around Canea. The insurrection in Greece is spreading. The insurgents in Macedonia have captured Fort Platomana, and the Turks have fled

The Sultan Ratifies the Peace Treaty.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the treaty of peace has been ratified by the Sultan.

DESPERATE FIGHTING EXPECTED IN GREECE.

Athens, March 6.—Official intelligence has been received from Larissa that the Turks are marching against the insurgents at Makrinitz. Desperate fighting is expected. The Turks threaten bombardment from Volo harbor. A battle is also imminent at Karditas.

The Sultan has ratified the treaty. It is reported that the last clause is to the effect that Russia and Turkey will regard the treaty as solidair, and will not recognize the right of any Power to interfere.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE POPE.

London, March 11.—A special dispatch from Rome says the revolt of the Papal Swiss Guards has been discovered to be the result of a conspiracy of the Ultramontanes to compel the Pope's departure from Rome.

Sir Bartle Frere reports that the Kaffirs have been completely defeated.

A letter from San Domingo, January 19, states that the Revolutionists attacked Baez's army, one mile distant from the city, and utterly defeated it, taking many prisoners and capturing all its artillery and ammunition.

AND STILL IT GOES DOWN.

New York, March 11.—Gold this morning, shortly after the opening of business reached 100¼, the lowest point yet reached.

It was on the train and the lights burned dimly. Said he, "Do oo ub me?" Said she, "Es, I ubs oo." Said a vulgar fellow on the seat behind them, "What are yer given' us, taffy?"—Boston Post.

SPRING MILLS.

Capt. Hassenplug is champion gardener—has cabbage, onions, lettuce and potatoes planted already, and all up too; and to crown all a nice lot of young chickens "up" too. Should remember the printer with a pair of them on 4th of July, as he intends to have all these for that day. In gardening he has put W. J. Alexander in the background, and by the 4th we hope to hear from Mr. A. through your paper and see how they stand.

Charley Greist is still keeping the hardware store for Hicks & Bro., and is doing a good business, and is a thorough gentleman.

Mrs. Margaret Woods is lying very ill —recovery doubtful. X

MARRIED.

On March 7, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Geo. H. Homan and Emma L. Neese, both of Gregg twp., Centre county, Pa.

On Mar. 7, at the Reformed Parsonage, Aaronsburg, by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, Mr. E. Reitzell Wolff to Miss Celestia Arthhernot, both of Penns Creek.

On the 6 inst., at Rebersburg, by Rev. F. Aurand, Mr. Samuel M. Ulrich, of Millheim, to Miss Harriet J. Burrell, of Haines township.

On the 10th, at the same place, by the same, Mr. B. W. Shafer to Miss E. J. Hosterman, both of Miles twp., Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

In Potter twp., March 1, 1878, of inflammation, John Edgar Slack, only son of Sam'l and Mary Slack, aged 3 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Suddenly, at Bellefonte, on Sunday, Mar. 3, 1878, John Montgomery, aged about 70 years. Deceased was a brother of the late Moses Montgomery.

In Boggs township, on 21 ult., Henry P. Trexiyulny, aged 78 years.

At Coburn Station, in Penn township, on 28th ult., of Catarrh fever, Dorcas Anna, daughter of John H. and Laura Harris, aged 6 years, 11 months and 3 days.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of Jacob Grove, in Potter twp., March 5, a black horse, five years old, about 14 hands high, with star on forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and remove the same, otherwise it will be dealt with according to law. J. R. ALEXANDER,
14 mar 3t Town Clerk.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a note given by me, (with John Rossman as bail) to Jacob Grove, for one hundred dollars, dated Feb. 27, 1878, not having received value for same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.
Mar 14, 3t. J. C. ROSSMAN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Lee, of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
A. LUCKENBACH,
Mar 14, 6t. Executor.

DIPTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Bangor, Maine. 14 march 4t

Where to Go and How to Go West!

2,000,000 acres of land for sale cheap in the garden of the West. For circulars, maps of Kansas, full information as to best Railroads to travel on, Tickets, Freight Rates, etc., apply or write to
WM. SHORTLIDGE,
Agent Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R.
20dec 3m Bellefonte, Pa.

ADDITIONAL BARGAINS

IN

SEASONABLE

DRESS GOODS

FOR

WINTER AND EARLY SPRING.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

take pleasure in submitting the following additional bargains,

JUST OPENED

ONE CASE TWILLED BRILLANTINES (ASSORTED COLORS), at 31 Cents, present value 60 cents.

ONE LOT ALL WOOL SATIN STRIPED BUNTING, AT 31 Cents.

The manufacturer has made no sale of these goods for less than 42½ cents previous to our closing purchase, and the retail price has been and is now 50 cents elsewhere.

TWO CASES MATELASSE BEIGE ALL-WOOL AND SUPERIOR STYLES.

These we shall sell at 50 Cents.

ONE CASE EXTRA ARMURES, In medium LIGHT COLORS, at 25 Cents.

ONE CASE EXTRA ARMURES, Same quality as above, but not equal in styles, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE ARMURES, GOOD QUALITY, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE BOURETTS at 12½ cents.

The following are rapidly selling and will soon be closed:

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, WOOL FILLING, AT 14 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, AT 20 CENTS. VERY DESIRABLE AT PRICE

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, AT 25 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 20 CENTS, REAL VALUE 31 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 31 CENTS.

These are undoubted bargains.

ONE LOT MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, IN COLORS, AT 25 CENTS.

Never sold less than 45 cents.

ONE LOT PURE MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, IN CHOICE COLORS, AT 31 CENTS.

Lately sold at 50 cents.

It is beleived that not a single item in above list has ever before been sold at the prices in any market of this country,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale at the residence of the undersigned, at Centre Hall, FRIDAY, MARCH 22: 3 Head of Horses, 2 being Black Mares well matched, and one Bay Horse, 1 Milk Cow, 2 Shoats, Top Buggy good as new, 1 2-horse Wagon, 1 2-horse Sled just new, 1 Family Sled, 1 sett of Hay-ladders, double Trees, single Trees, Forks, Cutting Bench, 1 sett of single Harness, 1 sett Tug Harness just new, Sythe, 2 Cider Barrels, Iron Kettle, Meat Bench, Meat Stand, No. 11 Radiant Light Coal Stove, small Woodstove, with other House Furniture and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when Terms will be made known. P. F. KELLER.

PUBLIC SALE.

In Penn township, at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878: 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 springing Heifers, 2 stock Bulls, 9 head young Cattle, 1 brood Sow, Pigs, 2 broad wheel farm Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 truck Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 new Bobsled, 1 truck Sled, new Champion Reaper, with all the attachments to it, 1 double Roller, Thrashing Machine, fanning Mill, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 Lewisburg Drill, 1 hay Rake, 1 circular wood Saw, 28 in. in diameter, 2 hay Ropes, pulleys and fork, Corn-scraper, Corn-planter, Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Hay by the ton, horse-gears, saddle, fifth and sloth chains, etc., 2 setts hay Ladders, 1 sausage cutter, 1 new copper kettle, one iron kettle, 2 bureaus, 8 tables, 1 desk, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, tubs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. JONATHAN HARTER.
A. HARTER, Auctioneer.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Centre county there will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, in Potter township, on Saturday, March, 16, at 2 o'clock, the following real estate of Erskine M'Minn, dec'd. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows, north by land of Wm. Boal, sr., east by land of Edward Kline and David Fye, south and west by land of Eli Horner, containing 1 acre and 68 perches, more or less. Thereon erected a House and Stable.

Terms:—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises; bond to be given in the sum of $600 to be approved by the court or one of the Judges thereof. One third of purchase money, after payment of debts, to remain in the premises during the life of the widow.
21feb A. LUKENBACH. Adm'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold at public vendue on the premises near Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, the 16 day of March next, the following real estate, the property of Jacob From, dec'd, to wit: ONE LOT, bounded west by lands of Geo. Durst, south by lot of Howard Harkins, east and north by turnpike road, containing about one-fourth of an acre, with Wagon-maker shop thereon erected.

One other LOT, bounded north by lot of Howard Harkins, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr., south by another lot of said dec'd, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE.

The third LOT, bounded north by the lot above described, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr., south by land of John Neff, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE. The last two described will be sold either seperate or together to suit purchasers.

Terms: One half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year, to be secured by judgment notes with legal interest. JOHN SHANNON,
feb14 Adm'r.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Quiet and firm, 4 50@5. Wheat easier and lower; amber 1 34@1 37, red 1 30@1 32, white 1 35@1 40. Corn easier and lower, yellow 53½c, mixed 52c; mixed 53c, February 53c, April 54½c May 55c. Oats dull and heavy. Penna white 33½@34c; western do., 33½@34c, do. mixed 32@33c.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat, 1 20
Red " 1 20.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $4.00
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl, $6.25
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 11c.
Shoulders 7c.
Sides 7c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 12c.
Coal, Egg, per ton, $4.50.
" Stove, 4.50.
" Chestnut, 4.25.
" Pea, 3.00.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.—by Shortlidge & Co.

Flour per barrel, wholesale, $6 25.
" retail, $7 00.
White wheat, 1 15
Red " 1 15.
Rye, 55.
Corn, shelled, 45
Corn, cob, 40.
Oats, 28 to 30.
Barley, rye weight, 55.
Cloverseed $4 50 per 64 pounds,
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, 10 00.
Cayuga " $9 00.
Potatoes, 40,
Onions, .50c.
Butter, per lb., .22c.
Lard,
Bacon, sides, .10c.
" shoulders, 10c.
" Hams, 14c.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS!

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood Disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cts for one box to Barrie, Roller & Co., 79 N. 4th st. Philadelphia. 3jan 1y nr 3p

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors:

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

VALENTINES & CO.,

HUMES' NEW BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ARE NOW PREPARED

For The Fall And Winter Trade.

Bargians Greater Than Ever!

WOOLLEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS,

Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Of every description. DRESS GOODS, in great variety. LADIES COATS, finest and largest assortment ever brought to Bellefonte.

SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,

IN FACT EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING.

Remember we do business on the ONE PRICE PLAN and therefore insure our prices as the lowest.

NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY DAY,

VALENTINES & CO.

THE

Dexter Spring

4,000 Set Sold last two years.

The Dexter Spring was a child of necessity. Three or four generations had been jerked almost to death or had their spines twisted into permanent curvature by the continous jerks of the Eliptic Spring, or latterly had their necks broken by the side throw of the Concord.

For these reasons the people demanded a Spring on which they could ride with ease and which would at the same time be strong and substantial.

For meeting this demand by supplying the CELEBRATED DEXTER SPRING which is so rapidly superceeding the old styles the Dexter Spring Co. have no apology to offer but rather feel that they owe the Driving Fraternity an apology for *not having* produced it sooner.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF SPRINGS TO

DEXTER SPRING CO.,
HULTON, PA.
Near Pittsburgh.
3jan20t

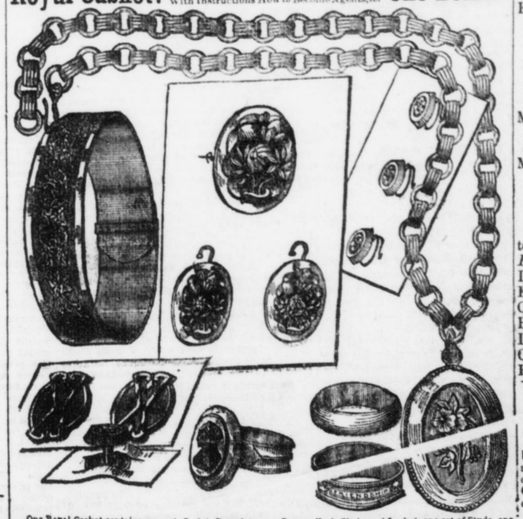
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Francis A. Harshbarger, of Potter's Mills, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement. W. J. THOMPSON,
14feb6t Adm'r.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn. Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

THE FRANKLIN JEWELRY COMPANY

Royal Casket! Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue AND NEW One Dollar!

With Instructions How to Become Agents for



Our Royal Casket contains one pair Lady's Bracelets, one Roman Neck-Chain and Locket, one set of Studs, one pair of Sleeve-Buttons, one Lady's Set (Ear-Rings and Pin), one Seal Ring, one engraved "Friendship" Ring, one Plain Ring, one embossed

NAMES.

Curiosities of Proper Names---Some Odd Combinations.

A New York magazine says: It has been well said that names are "the keys of family histories, unlocking the secrets of ancestral lineage." Proud of our pedigree, how eagerly do we ransack the mouldy records of the past, for the deeds and exploits of prowess and renown which won for our great-great-grandsire his distinctions and honors, as if, forsooth, we had a share personally in the toil and triumph. Pride of birth, or genealogy, is a poor apology for personal worth; better far to glory in the living present than in the dead past; to achieve one's own reputation than to assume the laurel-wreath of ancestral fame. Of all known patronymics, that of the inevitable Smith family is the most extensive and renowned. So colossal, indeed, are its ramifications, that it seems to be confined to no country, but is cosmopolitan. The world-renowned cognomen has left its imperishable impress upon our literature and history to an extent almost unparalleled, while its genealogies are traceable back to remotest antiquity. If the founder of his great family (Tubal Cain) derived his name, as is supposed, from his craft, then the modern worker in metals has a longer pedigree to boast than any peer or potentate extant. This honorable patronymic, none need suppose, can ever become lost to the world; for the Smiths may be said to have been, and continue, first in war, first in peace, and first (numerically) in the esteem of their countrymen. True, the family escutcheon has occasionally suffered some blemish and dishonor by the evil doings of some black sheep of the flock; but what flock is without one? The popular name of Smith is suggestive of a trio scarcely inferior in renown, we refer to that of Jones, Brown and Robinson. To a fertile imagination, the mere mention of their names will suffice to call up a host of memories that cluster around them. While we think of it, there is a good joke told of a person of the name of Brown, who, in our good city of Gotham, many years ago, entered into a partnership with a Mr. Huggs. They jointly conducted a school, and, as we have been informed, they announced their divided duties thus: Brown trains the boys, and Huggs, the girls!

In this our metropolitan city, as much illumination is required, we have Gas, Burner, Baraup, Buras, Burnside, Lamp, Light, etc. As it is sometimes very cold here, these meet this necessity; and we have, also, Sparks, Tunniss and Bellows. Where such a populace have to be fed, of course, the culinary department could not be neglected; so we find Stove, Range, Pott, Kettle, Tubbs, Spoon, Plate Cooke, Pepper and Salt. That the said city is full of confusion, we need only refer to the following: Noves, Tattler, Blab, Rampus, Hurley, Burley, etc. And, lastly, notwithstanding that it is the headquarters of republicanism, it yet has an aristocratic array of high-sounding titles, such as King, Queen, Duke, Earl, Lord, Baron, Count, Knight, Constable and Squire!

We have been told, by undoubted authority, that there was in New York city, several years ago, a firm with the strange combination of names—Sharp & Steele: it is further said that they were in the cutlery business; and one might almost be excused for suspecting them to be keen at a bargain, if even honest! There was, according to our informant, another unfortunate combination projected; but so strong was the moral conviction that it would be hopeless to seek patronage with such a patronymic, tha they abandoned it. The style of the proposed firm was to be Doolittle & Steele! They argued the case in this wise—that no transposition would help it, for whether it read Steele & Doolittle or Doolittle & Steele, it would be of no avail, for nobody would trust them.

Names sometimes seem misapplied; for instance, there is in our metropolitan city a Silliman, who is learned in the law; and Goodenough, representing that popularly supposed fractional part of humanity, a tailor; and, as if to cap the climax, a firm rejoicing in the unenviable distinction of Hawker & Spitzer!

Nott sounds like a negative among names, but it has positively represented a real personage of note, for a president of Union College, in New York State, bore that name, to the ripe age of ninety years. There is an incident told of him, connected with his name, worth repeating. In his boyhood he was not disinclined to share the fun and frolic of youthful college life; and on one occasion, being charged with perpetrating some practical joke, he replied, "I am Nott—the person who did it!"

A clerical friend tells us that he was acquainted with a worthy colored minister of the Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, who was known among men as White. And that is not all; for when he died, his pulpit was occupied by a white man whose name was Black!

Sign-boards sometimes make strange appeals to us. In New Orleans, some few years ago, was one which announced, "A Poor Shoe-maker," without any point after the name.

It is curious to note that much of our culinary vocabulary is of Saxon or Norman origin. As the Saxons were chiefly dependant upon vegetable diet, they gave names to our bread, beans, eggs, peas and other products of the kitchen garden. Of meat, though the word is Saxon, they ate probably little; for it is a singular fact, connected with the English language, that while the living animals are called by Anglo-Saxon names, as oxen, calves, sheep, pigs and deer, the flesh of those animals when prepared for the table, is called by names which are all Anglo-Norman—beef, veal, mutton, pork, venison. Even fowls, when killed, receive the Norman name of poultry. This is explained by the fact that the Saxon population in general was only acquainted with the living animals, while their flesh was carried off to the castles and tables of the Norman Barons, who gave it the names which it still retains.

A Bridegroom Among Sharpers.

A young German from Cincinnati, freshly married and exceedingly happy, set out with his pretty bride for a honeymoon in Rochester, N. Y. A few hours before the train reached Cleveland, Ohio, a well-dressed man asked him if he would not take a cigar and play a few hands of euchre in the smoking car. The bridegroom assented, promising to return to his little dear very soon. After a few hands, in which he invariably held good cards, one of the travelers suggested that they should put up a penny or two to make the game lively. Wonderful luck the bridegroom had at the outset, and then it turned, and he began to lose—first, $250 in his wallet, next his watch and chain, and finally his wife's watch. His partner asked him to call at a hotel in Cleveland, and inquire for Joseph Geiseheimer, and the players separated as the cars trundled into the depot. The bridegroom called repeatedly at the hotel during the evening and asked for Geisenheimer, the aforesaid, but could not find the gentleman. The bridal pair were penniless before the honeymoon was a day old, but luckily they had bought tickets to Rochester, and could go on to their journey's end and borrow money of their relatives.

An Editor Attacked.

Major J. F. Downey, editor of the *Journal*, of Louisiana, Mo., in an article concerning the impeachment trial of Mayor Wm. Parker, said: "Mayor Parker was ably defended by Judge Fagg, assisted by W. W. Anderson, Esq., councilman of the third ward—that's the general opinion." To this Alderman Anderson, being a juror in the case, took exceptions, and meeting Mr. Downey on Georgia street, demanded an explanation, but before he had time to make a reply the irate attorney drew a hickory club from his coat, and began pummeling the unarmed editor in a manner that was calculated to arouse a feeling of resentment on the part of the knight of the scissors and quill, and as he reached for a stick of cord wood the attorney and alderman dealt him a blow on the head that caused the blood to flow. Mutual friends then interposed and separated the combatants. The editor was only slightly bruised. This is the account of the affair as given by friends of both parties.

A Receipt for Muffins.

As we all know, there are some women who are natural cooks. The "natural depravity of inanimate objects" seems charmed away when they get hold of bowl and spoon. Their ovens always bake on both top and bottom. Soups never scorch, nor biscuits sour. They always carry their recipes in their heads. With what exasperating indefiniteness do they answer you when you ask them how they make any particular thing—muffins, for instance.

"Dear me, I never have much of a rule about such things."

"But can't you give me a little idea? John has so often spoken of your muffins since we took tea with you, and I really should like to learn how to make them."

"Well I stir up a pretty stiff batter; depends something on how many folks I have to tea,"

"Do you use milk?"

"Yes, if I have it; if not, I take water."

"Any eggs?"

"Well, if eggs are cheap, I break in a couple, if they are dear, I don't always."

"You use some butter?"

"Oh yes, a piece about as big as an egg."

She panses, as if it were all. You timidly suggest—

"Cream tartar or soda?"

A look of surprise creeps over her face, as if she would say, "What does the woman mean by asking so many questions?" but she says—

"Well, if I have sour milk, I don't use cream tartar; if the milk's sweet I put in a couple of spoonfuls of cream tartar and one of soda."

You wish you dared ask whether it's table or tea-spoonfuls she means, but if you are a novice, think it must be table-spoonfuls, the muffins are so very light.

She evidently now considers the thing complete.

"You haven't said anything about the flour?" you inquire—with inward trembling; but you really do wish to please John.

The look of surprise changes to a wide-eyed amazement.

"Flour? Why, I supposed any goose would know about that. A good bowlful, of course. I always use my own judgment about the flour."

You retire from the field discomfited, but not being easily discouraged, try to follow these "directions." The result is something very different from Mrs. Handy's delicate muffins. John breaks one open very suspiciously, and, after a minute's inspection, pushes back his plate—with that expression of huge patience which men assume when they want to say something severe but don't—and says:

"Haven't you any bread, Mary? Don't let the children touch these. They are as tough as leather. Why don't you ask Mrs. Handy how she makes her muffins? They're something like."

You nerve yourself and pleasantly ask if he wouldn't like a slice of dry toast. (Such a comfort in days like these under such circumstances!) In a week or two, after a series of experiments, you finally evolve from your "inner consciousness," and flour and eggs, some very creditable muffins—but you don't call your experience judgment. — *Mary Blake In Scribner.*

How the Danube Feeds the Aach.

The American *Architect* says: Some time ago a dispute arose between the German government and certain manufacturers on the river Aach, which involved the determining of the source of the river, which has its immediate source in a spring, one of the largest in Europe, as it discharges 1,350 gallons a second. The bed of the Danube is calcareous, and its inclination is the same as that of the ground from the Danube to the source of the Aach, which is at a level eight hundred feet below. For a number of years it had been noticed that at a certain place the Danube lost a portion of its waters through holes and crevices in its bed; this loss was so great that in times of drought it caused great inconvenience to manufacturers on the Danube, who attempted to prevent it by filling up these holes. This caused a great outcry from the manufacturers on the Aach, who maintained that the Aach was fed by the Danube, and that filling up the holes was an interference with their just and natural privileges. Hence investigations and experiments. First, twenty tons of salt were put into a hole in the bed of the Danube, and the water at the source of the Aach was analyzed for several days, and did give evidence of containing salt. To obtain more certain proof, advantage was taken of the wonderful coloring power of fluorescine, which is the first of a series of superb coloring substances, which vary as there is introduced into its composition bromine, iodine, or chlorine. Its power may be judged from the fact that one part of fluorescine to twenty million parts of waier can be detected. In this experiment fifteen gallons of a solution of fluorescine were thrown into the Danube at the suspected point, on October 9, at five o'clock. On October 12, sixty hours after the solution had been thrown into the Danube, the watchers at the source of the Aach noticed the first discoloration of the water; this discoloration increas d until the evening, and it did not wholly disappear for more than seventy-four hours. It is said that when the discoloration was most marked, the water gushing from the spring presented a truly magnificent appearance, varying in color from the most intense green through light green to a brilliant yellow. This test established the fact that the millowners on the Aach were in the right.

A Notable Auction Sale.

A recently written letter from Washington contains this item: A very peculiar auction sale was commenced in this city to-day of a most extraordinary lot of stereoscopic views. There are in the lot over 111,000 views. It is the collection of a well-known but somewhat eccentric gentleman, who has devoted over twenty years in making the collection. He gathered the views in all sections of the world, and it is believed that he has a copy of every stereoscopic view that has ever been placed on sale. It got to be a mania with him, and he spent a good-sized fortune upon it. Putting the cost of each at twenty-five cents (the ordinary price), they cost him $27,750, but as it is known some cost him as high as five dollars each, no reliable estimate can be made on their actual cost. Among the lot are over 1,000 giving scenes in various parts of France, but particularly in Paris. Many of them are illuminated. Pictures of every singer that ever appeared on the operatic stage of any note, whose pictures could be obtained, are also among the lot. It is hard for the owner—now an old man—to consent to dispose of them, but he found that the wants of his family were pressing, and he felt that it would be unjust to them for him to keep them any longer. Under the circumstances, he finally decided to sell them. For two or three days, while the views have been on exhibition in boxes at the Corcoran building, he has guarded his pets as if they were diadems, and refused to show a single one of them until the auction began this evening. They will not bring one-tenth of what they cost, being without doubt the first and largest in the world.

The Habit of Learning.

Agassiz was a close student to the last; and our leading scientific and literary men, hoary though many of them are, carry into middle and advanced life the habits of industry in the acquisition of knowledge that characterized their earlier years. "Franklin was fifty years of age before he fully entered upon the study of natural philosophy. That he might read Niebuhr in the original, Dr. Arnold in advanced age learned German; Robert Hall was once found lying on the floor, racked by pain, learning Italian in his old age, to enable him to judge of the parallel drawn by Macauley between Milton and Dante." All these men had kept up the habit of learning. In one of the law schools in New York city is a student whose son is an influential senator in the State legislature, yet he does not fall a whit behind his class or abate a jot of heart or hope because there are fewer years before him than they may reasonably count upon.

A WOMAN CREMATED.

Burning of the Body of Mrs. Pitman in a "Crematory" at Washington, Pa.

Mrs. Pitman, wife of the well-known phonographer, died recently in Cincinnati, and at her own request her body was taken to Washington, Pa. to be cremated in Dr. Lemoyne's furnace, expressly built for the purpose of reducing human bodies to ashes. A New York *Times* reporter describes the operation in Mrs. Pitman's case. He says:

The catafalque, or four-legged table on which Baron de Palm's body rested before it was reduced to ashes, stood in the middle of the reception room—an apartment about whose walls cling absurd recollections of the sheep and melancholy thoughts of the baron. The jumping, jolting, muddy little hearse toiled painfully up the long hill. Washington is between two high hills that come very close together, and in walking through the streets, if you are not walking up a steep incline, you are walking down a steeper descent. The road to the furnace—or the crematory, as Dr. Lemoyne and the adjuring townspeople call it—stands upon the steepest of these hills, and a coffin has to be fastened very securely indeed inside the hearse to prevent it from sliding out of the back door and upon the road. The cremation house begins to show signs of its growing age. It is not so red as it was; not so trim-looking, and altogether it bears the sign of its melancholy and eccentric use. There is little doubt, however, that it will stand long enough to fulfill the purpose for which it was built, the conversion of Dr Lemoyne himself into a handful of ashes. The body is not put directly into the furnace, but into a fire-clay gas retort immediately over the fire, which after twenty-four hours or so of heating, has brought it to a white heat. There is a small hole through the door of this retort, through which the process of reduction can be watched.

The casket containing Mrs. Pitman's body was laid on the table in the reception room to await preparations, and all was announced to be ready by one o'clock, except the presence of the mourners. Mr. Pitman sat in Dr. Lemoyne's house talking with Dr. Lemoyne about cremation, while his wife's body was going up hill in the hearse, and it was not till half an hour later that the doctor and Mr. Pitman reached the top of Gallows Hill, and looked for the last time at the pleasant face of Mrs. Pitman. When they arrived at the crematory the body had been taken out of the casket, and laid in an iron cradle—a duplicate of the one used for the Baron de Palm. It was a few inches longer than the body, and just wide enough to give a firm resting-place for it. The body was dressed in white, corresponding in this respect with the inside of the casket. There was not a shred of any sombre color about it. When all else was ready a sheet soaked in alum-water was wrapped around the body, and Mr. Pitman took a last look at the familiar features. The only persons in the building who could be designated as mourners were Dr. Lemoyne's two sons and two daughters, Mr. Pitman himself, and his newspaper friend from Cincinnati.

"Are you ready," said the fireman at two o'clock.

"All ready," said young Lemoyne.

There was a creaking of the screws of the great iron door of the retort. In an instant a broad red glare and a terrific heat filled the furnace room. At the same moment, Dr. Lemoyne's two sons took up the body in the iron cradle and carried it from the catafalque into the furnace-room. While they were doing this, the firemen put a coating of cement around the edges of the iron door. There was no discussion this time as to which end should go in first. The cremator had issued a mandate that his young sons dared not disobey, and the body was pushed in head first. As the head of the corpse entered the fiery retort there was the same curling smoke and the same unpleasant smell that was noticed when the Baron de Palm's body first entered the furnace. At that time the smell was sickening. The evergreen's on the baron's breast burned quickly, and the odor which they emitted was mingled with one that was sickening. As Mrs. Pitman's body passed into the retort the two young Lemoynes were compelled to run hurriedly away from in front of the opening, so great was the heat. Two of the firemen signed the heavy door by its handles, and in an instant it was fastened in its place, and the body of Mrs. Jane Pitman was shut out from view forever. Not a prayer was uttered; not a sigh was heard; not a tear-drop moistened the winding-sheet of the woman who for thirty years had been the beloved wife of Mr. Ben Pitman. The great iron screws rattled heartlessly into place. The firemen shoveled more coal into the furnace. The two young men went back to the reception room. The crowd of villagers outside stared and wondered. The white smoke curled up through the chimney of the retort, and the unceremonious ceremony was over.

It was just 1:58 by Pittsburg time when Mrs. Pitman's body was put in the retort. The alum-soaked cloth that covered her body did not cover her entire head, and the upper part of her head was swathed in cloths that had not been wet in alum-water. As soon as the head was within a foot of the open door of the retort these unwetted clothes took fire, burning the hair and head. In an instant, almost, both rooms were filled with the sickening odor of burning hair and flesh. A dense black smoke immediately poured out of the retort before the door could be closed, and this remained in the building for more than fifteen minutes, notwithstanding the opening of the windows. The same kind of smoke poured from the chimney of the retort, in dense clouds, filling the air about the building with the odor. The odor of the burning woolen dress in which Mrs. Pitman was enshrouded was distinct. The alum-soaked sheet in which the body was wrapped calcined rapidly, but did not lose its shape till the body gave way under the intense heat. After the body had been in the retort for about fifteen minutes a slight flame could be seen emanating from the corpse, and this continued throughout the cremation, and a little of it was visible even when the building was closed and the cremation pronounced complete. After a little more than three quarters of an hour of burning the same skeleton of fire could be seen that was noticed conspicuously when Baron de Palm was cremated. The head was burned off, and in a few minutes more the bones were all lying separately. The iron cradle lost its shape and lay flat on the floor of the retort long before the bones gave way. The bones of the hips were the last to fall. When they gave way the burning was considered complete. It took nearly two hours to reach this stage. The building was then cleared, and the fire was drawn from the furnace.

Cast a Line for Yourself.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with wholesome-looking fish, he sighed:

"If now I had these I would be happy. I could sell them for a good price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many, and just as good fish," said the owner, who had chanced to overhear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"Only to tend this line till I come back, I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in pulling them in; and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

"I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you whenever you see others earning what you need, to wrist no time in fruitless wishing, but cast a line for yourself."

Instead of the usual heading of "Births, Marriages and Deaths," the San Francisco *News-Letter* has "Cradle, Altar and Tomb." It also devotes a page to what it calls "The Lies of the Day."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Eight students of Princeton College have been dismissed and forty-two suspended for cheating.

The charges of malfeasance in office, made by Controller Olcott against Insurance Superintendent Syuth, have been sent by Governor Robinson to the New York Senate.

New York and vicinity was visited with one of the heaviest storms of the season on Washington's birthday. Three schooners were wrecked on the New Jersey shore near Long Branch, and travel on Long Island sound was delayed owing to the severity of the weather.

During a dense fog the ferryboat James Fisk, Jr., while making her trip from New York to Jersey City, collided with a schooner. The ferryboat was crowded at the time of the collision, and the force of the shock completely wrecked its forward deck, crushed one man fatally and threw several others in the water. Those thrown overboard were rescued by passing boats, but several persons were reported missing. On the same day the ferryboat Castleton, running between New York and Staten Island, was run into by the ocean steamer Spain, and George H. Carey, a well-known lawyer received injuries which caused death.

Heinrich Wahlen, confined in the jail at Morristown, Pa., under sentence of death, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell with a rope made from his bedclothes.

J. W. Barron, treasurer of the Dexter Savings Bank, of Dexter, Me., was found lying on the floor of the bank vault, gagged and bound. He was promptly released and the Hercules mines; ten millions of roubles ($7,900,000) to be paid immediately to indemnify Russian residents of Constantinople. Turkey is to reimburse Russian capital invested in Turkish bonds, also to pay for the maintenance of prisoners of war and the re opening of the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is now believed that Russia will accept four ironclads instead of the six originally demanded. It is conceded on every hand, says the dispatch, that if these conditions be as reported they may be taken as showing a resolute determination on Russia's part to force the issue with England. The terms asked can never be wholly granted by Turkey, and if they are insisted upon European peace is no longer possible.

Great distress from famine prevails in India, and the poorer classes are suffering the most pinching want.

General Pupleesis, a prominent French officer, was killed in Paris by a fall from his horse.

A house in Tientsin, China, in which refugees from the famine-stricken northern provinces had assembled for shelter, took fire, and of almost three thousand persons in the building all but about one hundred lost their lives. Late reports from the districts in which the famine is raging, give a heartrending account of the destitution and suffering which prevails. Children are sold by hundreds by their starving parents, and many insurrections have occurred among the people rendered desperate by seeing their families dying before their eyes.

Cardinal McCloskey presented his homage to the new Pope, and said he had no reason to deplore the lateness of his arrival in Rome, as the conclave of cardinals had made so excellent a choice.

In the House of Commons the colonial marriage bill, which was opposed by the government, was adopted by a vote of 182 to 161. It enables the offspring of a marriage concluded under colonial laws with a deceased wife's sister to inherit property in the United Kingdom.

Edward Shaw & Co., spinners at Belfast and Celbridge, Ireland, have failed for $500,000.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, is to be commander-in-chief of any expeditionary forces which England may send to Turkey. Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be his chief of staff.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Petitions against the reduction of tariff duties and against the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee were presented....Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, submitted an amendment to the bill declaratory of the meaning of the fifth section of the Pacific railroad act of July 1, 1862, authorizing the President to appoint a commission who shall establish rules and regulations to govern the operation and use of the Union Pacific railroad and telegraph line....An army report was received, showing that the cost of the late Sioux Indian war is $2,312,581. Sixteen officers and 267 enlisted men were killed and two officers and 123 men were wounded. Adjourned.

House.

The President Wheeler announced his intention to be absent a few days in consequence of indisposition, and requested the Senate to appoint a President *pro tem*.....Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of James Gordon Bennett in regard to his proposed expedition for Arctic exploration. Mr. Bennett states that he has purchased the Arctic vessel Pandora, and will fit her out and man her at his own cost; and he requests that a bill may be passed through Congress authorizing the transfer of the vessel to the United States flag and that she be officered by United States naval officers....An amendment to the military acad-my appropriation bill was submitted proposing to fill vacancies in the grade of second lieutenants from civil life, from the graduates from the academy, the unattached graduates to be discharged....The silver bill and the House action upon it was presented, and the Vice-President signed the bill. It then went to the President for his signature. Adjourned.

Vice-President Wheeler being absent, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, was chosen president *pro tem*, receiving 29 votes to 28 for Mr. Thurman, of Ohio....The House bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign built ship, for the purposes of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the world, was objected to by Mr. Spencer, and laid over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented the remonstrance of persons residing at Cape Cod, Mass., against the passage of the Sargent bill to organize a coast guard and life-saving service, and urging the passage of the bill introduced in the House on the same subject. Mr. Sargent, of California, said the reports on the life-saving service emanating from the treasury department showed a disgraceful state of inefficiency....The bill to authorize the President to appoint a person for sixty days to perform the duties of pension agent at New York, Mr. Coster having failed to file the required $250,000 was discussed at length. Messrs. Conkling, Blaine and others opposed the bill as unnecessary and injudicious, the first-named asserting that it transferred the whole appointing power to the President without the advice or consent of the Senate. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 43 to 8....The bill to authorize the issuing of a long bond for savings was taken up, and Mr. Wallace of Pennsylvania explained it. Adjourned.

Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, from the committee on Territories reported with amendment the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary government therefor, and it was placed on the calendar.... After a short discussion upon the message of the President vetoing the silver bill, a vote was taken and resulted in 46 for and 19 against passing the bill over the President's veto. Adjourned.

House.

The silver bill was reached on the speaker's table without any opposition. A protracted debate on a point of order that the bill should be considered in committee of the whole ensued, after which the point was overruled. A motion to concur in the Senate amendments was made by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and an hour's running debate in the nature of explanation of votes followed. Mr. Stephens closed the debate and moved the previous question. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, which was rejected by yeas 72, nays 204. The main question was then ordered, and the Senate amendments separately voted on and adopted. ...A Texas Pacific railroad bill was reported from the committee on the House and adjourned.

Bills were introduced, authorizing free coinage of silver and the issuing of certificates to depositors of silver bullion; to gradually retire national bank notes; for the free coinage of silver dollars; to reduce the pay and number of naval officers....The bill to reduce the cost of the army was reported and recommitted; also the bill to transfer the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department....The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars, was discussed without action. Adjourned.

A petition 700 yards long, and signed by 50,000 names, for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails, was presented by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and referred....The bill to regulate inter-State commerce and prevent discrimination by common carriers was reported in the House from the committee on commerce....An appropriation of $10,000 to investigate the army-worm was reported....Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made a long political speech, meant as a reply to Gen. Garfield's speech of a few days ago, but, at the middle of the speech, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made a point of order that the speaker was not making a personal explanation, and he deprecated keeping up animosity by such a course. Mr. Chalmers was allowed to finish his speech....Gen. Butler then read a long speech on the financial question. He favored silver coinage, advocated the issue of irredeemable paper as the money of the country, declared himself for "a dollar that shall at all times have a certain fixed and staple value beyond which it cannot go," and would fund the greenback currency by a 3.65 per cent. bond. Adjourned.

A bill was reported authorizing the sale of the Watervliet, Washington, Allegheny, Pikesville and Watertown (Miss.) arsenals....The bill authorizing the President to restore ex-Surgeon-General Hammond to the army register list was reported, and passed without debate....The bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican war was taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed. Messrs. Brogden and Davis, of North Carolina, supported the bill, and the latter denied that it would place the name of Jefferson Davis on the pension roll. Mr. Sinnickson, of New Jersey, opposed the bill, and said that if it was passed he would offer an amendment granting pensions to all Federal soldiers. Mr. Townsend, of New York, opposed the bill because it would be impossible to pay the pension claims. After further discussion the House adjourned.

A bill was reported authorizing the equipment of a Polar expedition, on the plan of a colony, and appropriating $50,000 for that purpose....The message of the President vetoing the silver bill was received and the bill passed over the veto by 196 to 73....The Mexican war pensions bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and during the discussion a letter from Jefferson Davis was read, authorizing the friends of the bill to say that if the exclusion of his name from the roll would help the bill, he hoped they would insert a provision to that effect. The House adjourned without action on the bill.

Foreign News.

The new Pope has received a large number of congratulatory telegrams from sovereigns and others. It is announced that he will continue the policy of his predecessor.

More space has been allowed the United States at the Paris exposition than was originally allotted.

It is reported that out of a population of 96,000 in one district in China, about 80,000 died of starvation last year.

Russia threatened to enter Constantinople if Turkey longer delayed signing the conditions of peace. By these conditions Turkish rule is partially abolished in Europe except in the vicinity of Constantinople.

There have been severe earthquake shocks along the Peruvian coast, and a great tidal wave at Callao did considerable damage to shipping and other property.

Owing to Turkey's hesitation in signing the peace stipulations the czar renewed the threat to occupy Constantinople. A London dispatch to the New York *Herald* gives the principal points of the fresh conditions of peace, which include the following: "The payment of an indemnity of fourteen hundred million of roubles ($1,120,000,000), to cover which Turkey is to cede Batoum, Kars, Bayazid, Ardahan and adjacent territory; Turkey also to pay forty millions sterling ($193,600,000) in bonds, the interest and sinking fund of which are to be guaranteed by the Bulgarian and Egyptian tributes; the Anatolian revenue and the Heraclea

From Washington.

There was a warm contest over several Southern appointments in the Senate recently. Mr. Northrup, for district-attorney at South Carolina, was confirmed by about eight majority, all the Democrats and several Republicans voted for him. Also, Beverly W. Wellford, collector at New Orleans, was rejected, only about fifteen votes being cast for him, the most of which were by Republicans. Mr. Smith's nomination, for collector of the port at Mobile, was attacked by Mr. Willis, speaking and other Republicans, but he was confirmed.

Secretary Sherman stated to Senator Allison that when the silver bill became a law he should execute it thoroughly and promptly.

The National Agricultural Congress convened at Washington, delegates from all parts of the country being present. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the National Agricultural Congress that the government ought to control inter-State commerce, and that Congress be asked to take some action in regard to it.

General Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, is obtaining date seeds in Egypt, for the purpose of reclaiming the Colorado desert with date groves.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker appeared before the Senate committee on privileges and elections and made a long argument in favor of woman suffrage, many of the senator's wives being present.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has issued another pamphlet in which he repeats the charge that there was a political bargain between President and his friends and Southern representatives.

The postal savings bill, prepared by the House sub-committee on banking and currency, provides for a new issue of $50,000,000 of legal tender notes.

A Salt Lake City dispatch to the non-Mormon paper, the Tribune, says: Governor Emery has informed a prominent anti-Mormon that the legislature of Utah has passed an election law for the Territory, which practically disfranchises the Gentiles and places the control of elections irrevocably in the hands of the Mormon priests. The object of the passage of the law is said to be to postpone action by Congress on the Utah election bill now before the House committee on Territories.

The engagement of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Lizzie Sherman, daughter of Judge Charles Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and niece of General Sherman and the secretary of the treasury, is announced.

Mr. B. W. Taylor, first comptroller of the currency, was stricken with paralysis at his desk in the treasury department and died soon after.

Mr. Southard, the representative from Ohio, has introduced a proposed amendment to the constitution to be designated article sixteen. It provides that the executive power shall be vested and hereafter administered by three Presidents, constituting a supreme executive council of three, to be elected by the qualified electors of each and all of the States and each to be taken from one of the three several prominent sections of the United States known as the Western States, the Eastern and Middle States, and the Southern States, and no two of whom shall be citizens of the same section or district of the country. The term of office shall be six years, and no President having served a full term shall be eligible for a second term, and at the first election under this article the President from the western district shall be elected for a fractional term of two years, and the one from the southern district for a fractional term of four years, and the one from the eastern and middle district for a full term of six years; and after the first election one President shall be elected from one of the three several districts every two years. Instead of the Vice-President, now provided, the Senate shall, every four years, elect a president of the Senate who is not a member of that body, and who, as the presiding officer, shall have and exercise all the authority heretofore conferred on the Vice-President. The bill further provides that each of the Presidents shall receive a compensation not exceeding $30,000 per year.

The President nominated Alanson W. Beard to be collector of Boston, in place of Mr. Simmons, whose commission is about to expire. The nomination is said to have been made chiefly upon the recommendation of Senators Hoar and Davis, and Representative Claflin.

The President and Mrs. Hayes have held their third and last public reception this season.

The House committee on the revision of the laws regulating the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President has under consideration several plans for preventing the recurrence of a controversy like that which preceeded the last presidential election.

The treasurer destroyed greenbacks amounting to $492,400, on account of $615,500 additional national bank currency is used during last month as required by law, leaving the outstanding legal-tender circulation at $348,618,024.

Having learned from reliable sources that colored men, citizens of Florida, were being kidnapped and taken from that State across the Gulf of Mexico into Cuba, where they were sold into slavery, the President has appointed Judge Leonard, the Republican member of the House from Louisiana, a special agent to proceed to Cuba and investigate the matter.

THE SILVER BILL A LAW.

The President's Veto, and and Bill Passed by both Houses over the Veto.

The following is the full text of the President's message vetoing the silver bill:

After a very careful consideration of House bill 1093, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objection to its passage. Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message that neither the interests of the government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial value will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, or injuriously affect the public credit. It is only on the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to that bill permits only an attention to the specific objects of its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the constitution has in such way provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each of standard silver, to be a legal tender to their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from ninety to ninety-two cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth from eight to ten per centum less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposit, will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipts to revenue in gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. $1,143,439,400 of the bonded debt, now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in the circulation of this country, and with only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation.

$583,440,350 of the bonded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin for which the bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid.

These bonds flowed into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, when no one would have bought them if it had been understood they would be paid in silver.

The sum of $225,000,000 of those bonds has been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of those sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to fix per centum.

During the progress of those sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which payment of those bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of those bonds or the payment of the interest thereon in coin exacted by the government in exchange for the same.

In view of that fact it will be justly regarded as a grave breach of the public faith to undertake to pay those bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin worth in the market less than the coin received for them.

It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will, under its operation, be equivalent in full to the gold dollar. Many supporters of the bill believe this and that it is not just to pay debts either public or private in coin of inferior value to the money of the world. The capital defect of the measure is that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts and that the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal-tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in the payment of debts to coin and make a legal-tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than a dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money of this country, such a measure, it will be hardly questioned, will, in the judgment of mankind, be an act of bad faith as to all debts heretofore contracted.

The silver dollar should be made a legal-tender only at its market value. The standard of silver should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity.

There is no power to compel a nation to pay its present debts. Its credit depends on its honor, the nation owing what it has led its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the highest duty as well of the highest experience as of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress and by the people.

It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage, it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value which will defraud no man; and currency less than it purports to be will in the end defraud not only creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more assuredly than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
President of the United States.

In the House the bill was passed over the veto by 196 to 73, and in the Senate the bill was passed over the veto by 46 to 19—more than the required two-thirds majority in both cases.

Fashion Notes.

The decadence of clinging skirts is announced.

White fur robes are used by ladies in their carriages.

Newest furs for the neck are Carrick capes, instead of boas.

Good news for brunettes: Spanish styles are coming in this spring.

Roses covered with dew-drops are the new trimming for ball dresses.

Feather fans are used with evening dresses almost to the exclusion of all other styles.

Wedding dresses are mostly in the princesse style, made plain, with very little trimming.

Pretty new handkerchiefs are of sheer lawn, with a ruffle embroidered in pale pink or blue silk.

New artificial roses are closed as buds, and by a spring open as full-blown roses while being worn.

New veils are dotted with beads, and have a delicate fringe of the same on the edge. These are always in mesh shape.

A very sensible bangle (that still holds its own), is a plain band of silver with a patent coin-holder attached by a stron silver chain.

Ladies in mourning wear wide crape collars below the standing *crepe lisse* ruche. Crape cuffs over the long tight s